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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XX NO 132 BOMBAY THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

LIBERALS THREATEN NON-CO-OPERATION

Grant Of Full "Freedom" Saves Situation

AUTONOMY DISASTROUS

Liberals Will Not Work Such A Scheme

BULK OF PEOPLE LOST CONFIDENCE IN BRITISH SINCERITY

SIMLA, May 30.

(By Mail)

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, President of the Western India Liberal Association, who has been enjoying rest and change here since the beginning of May in the course of a Press interview on the present political situation said:

"Although I was ill for several months after my return from the Second Session of the Round Table Conference, I have closely followed the course of events. It is most unfortunate that the settelment of the Indian problem has been inordinately delayed. The communal award by His Majesty's Government is not yet forthcoming, the Consultative Committee has been adjourned sine die and it has not yet tackled some of the most important questions. The Prime Minister with his eye-trouble is unable to devote the necessary attention to this question and Ottawa Conference is absorbing the attention of the Cabinet.

WHAT SATISFIES INDIA

Mr. Wedgewood Benn, soon after the close of the first Round Table Conference said in the House of Commons that speed and sincerity were the essentials in dealing with the Indian Settlement. More than 18 months have passed since that pronouncement and we are still drifting. No doubt, various Committees have been at work. One feels however, that the time for conferences, committees and consultations is long gone by. There is no mistake as to what India wants and what will satisfy the minimum expectations of her leaders. It is high time that His Majesty's Government should produce some tangible scheme that will satisfy Indian aspirations.

NO MERE PROV. AUTONOMY

It is in the air that it is intended to make a beginning with Provincial Autonomy for the present, leaving responsibility at the Centre and Federation to materialise later when all the various questions attending them have been adjusted. I am clearly of the view that it would be disastrous to adopt this policy. Mere Provincial autonomy with a promise or even a declaration in the preamble of an Act for responsibility at the Centre and Federation to come later, will not satisfy any political party in the country. I can say without hesitation that such a course will not satisfy the Liberals and I think they will decline to take any responsibility in working such an attenuated scheme of reform. Mere Provincial autonomy is not going to rally any moderate opinion and will not end the present trouble.

LOST CONFIDENCE IN BRITISH SINCERITY

I have heard it often said that the Moderate and Liberal opinion in the country is not giving necessary and sufficient support to Government. The fact is that Government have destroyed the influence and prestige of Moderate opinion in the country by their failure and hesitation in the past to meet timely and fully even their moderate demands. Even at this juncture how can Government expect the support of Moderate opinion in the country if they are not boldly prepared to carry through a scheme of self-Government so substantial in its nature as to enable the moderate section to enlist public support in its favour. The whole root of the present trouble is that the bulk of the people have lost confidence in the sincerity and readiness of the British people to grant genuine self Government to India.

FULL FREEDOM

The only course to save the situation for His Majesty's Government is to take courage in both hands and produce without the least delay definite proposals for the simultaneous establishment of an all India Federation with Responsibility at the Centre and Provincial Autonomy. No scheme will be acceptable which does not give full freedom to India to determine her commercial and economic as well as fiscal and currency policy. Sir Ernest Hotson was perfectly right when he said at the Bombay dinner in London that it is an ingrained belief in thinking Indians that the present policy in the said matters is designed to serve British and not Indian interests.

PRINCES' FEARS

The Indian Princes instead of clinging to their hesitant attitude which has developed of late should boldly accept the Federal Scheme with the enthusiasm they displayed at the First Round Table Conference and very much moderate some of their extravagant demands. Some of them, I believe, are afraid that if they come into the Federation, very soon their autocratic system of rule will have to take some constitutional form akin to that in British India. This change is bound to come whether they enter the Federation or not but it will come with better understanding their subjects if they enter the Federation instead of keeping out of it.

MAC'S "EMPIRE DAY" BROADCAST

On Empire Day the Prime Minister in his bryoad-cast made some cryptic references to the Indian problem. He is reported to have said, "that a country which yields because it is afraid to face its task does one of the greatest disservice that can be done to the world, and lets loose not forces of enlightenment and liberality, but of violence disruption and enmity.

He is reported to have indicated, "doctrines of thoughtless liberality in politics and flabby mis-interpretation of democracy."

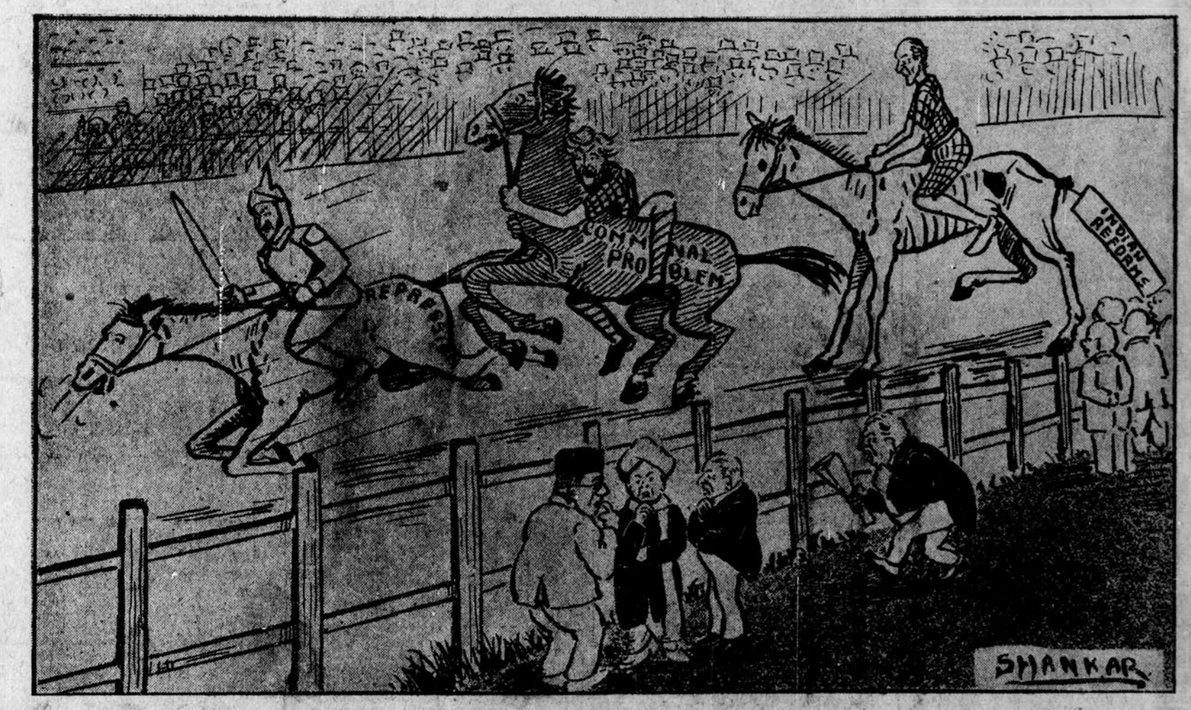
PUZZLED

One is puzzled as to what he means by this. Does it suggest that in his views to grant full self-Government to India of the type claimed by her representatives at the Round Table Conference would be "thoughtless liberality in politics" and that if it did so it would be yielding by His Majesty's Government "because it is afraid to face its task" and that it would by doing so be letting loose forces of "violence and disruption of enmity?" Does it indicate that he is favouring the idea of going slowly by starting at present only with provincial autonomy? I hope it does not mean this. I venture to say that hesitating or refusing to grant genuine self-Government to India will be thoughtless illiberality in politics and that such a course is eminently calculated to depress forces of enlightenment and let loose forces of violence disruption and enmity which he wants to avoid.

GOVT. SACRED TASK

I maintain that it is the sacred task of His Majesty's Government to inaugurate without delay a full-fledged constitution of self-government with transitional safeguards and if it is afraid to face that task it would be yielding to reactionay forces with ruinous results both to India and England whose combination in mutual partnership and confidence is necessary not only in their own interest but also in the wider interest of the Empire and the world. That the Congress has put obstacles in the way of the Indian Settlement is no reason or excuse for delaying or attenuating self-government. On the contrary it is all the more incumbent on His Majesty's Government to go the fullest length in doing the right thing without any delay and thereby to demonstrate that the Congress was wrong in distrusting the good faith of Britain.—A.P.

India's Derby



REPRESSION FIRST: The Rest Nowhere!

2020 PRISONERS RELEASED

Sequel To Congestion In Jails

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:

As there appears to be some misunderstanding as to the method adopted to select prisoners for release owing to the congestion in the jails, Government desires to point out that the orders provide that only prisoners who have completed one-third of their sentences inclusive of remissions are eligible for release provided that they have already served not less than three months. The orders definitely preclude the release of habituals or persons convicted for rioting and kindred offences. Prisoners who have not been well behaved in jail are not released, regardless of the nature of their offences, the length of their sentences or age or state of health. Altogether some 20 classes of prisoners are not eligible for release.

Recommendations for release are made by the Superintendents of the Jails, with the assistance of an Advisory Committee consisting of a Senior Magistrate and a Gazetted Police Officer. The number of prisoners released so far is 2,020 and it is not proposed to release any more at present.

THE IRISH SWEEP

Lucky Winners

LONDON, June 1.

The draw of the hundred pound prizes was interrupted at Dublin while the Derby was being broadcast. The authorities hope eventually to locate the owner of undecipherable ticket drawn yesterday for a huhdred sterling.

Three fortunes of £30,000 have gone to the United States; two to South Africa; one to Marseilles and the rest to the British Isles.

Five prizes of £15,000 have gone to the United States; one to Hong Kong; one to South Africa and the rest to the British Isles.

Two prizes of £10,000 have gone to Canada; one to United States; one to Switzerland; one to Calcutta and the rest to the British Isles.—Reuter.

AMRITSAR DOCTORS ARRESTED UNDER ORDINANCE

AMRITSAR, June 1.

Two prominent private medical practitioners and proprietor of Sarin Press, were arrested this evening under Section 3, Emergency Powers Ordinance.—A. P.

MUSLIM SUBURBAN "DICTATOR" JAILED

18 Months R. I. And "C" Class

VILE PARLE, Wednesday.

A Muslim "Dictator" of the Upanagar Camp was arrested at Kurla. He was brought to Bandra and was tried by the First Class Magistrate, who sentenced him to 18 months' R. I. for breach of parole order served on him.

He was placed in "C" class.

STOP PRESS

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 1.

In the House of Commons today, Sir John Simon, announced, that negotiations for international economic conference to consider the stabilisation of commodity prices had not yet advanced beyond the preliminary stage. Sir John Simon added that conversations had occurred in last few days between the British and American Governments and other Governments attending Lausanne Conference would be consulted without delay.—Reuter.

"APRIL THE FIFTH" WINS DERBY

Hot Favourite Nowhere In The Picture

AGA KHAN'S "DASTUR" COMES SECOND

LONDON, June 1.

At Epsom to-day, the Derby Stakes run over one and a half miles resulted as follows:—

APRIL THE FIFTH,	1
DASTUR,	2
MIRACLE,	3

BETTING

Following were the starting prices:—Hundred to six "April The Fifth"; eighteen to one "Dastur" hundred to nine "Miracle".

Twenty-one ran. Won by three-quarters length. Short head separated the second and the third.

THE RACE

How "April The Fifth" Challenged "Dastur"

There was excellent start, "Cockpen" setting down in front of "April the Fifth" and "Bacchus", other prominent horses being "Miracle", "Orwell" and "Wyvern".

At halfway "Portofino" led "Firdaussi", "Cockpen", "Miracle", and "Spencer", "Orwell", being the eigth. At Tattenham Corner "Portofino" led "Firdaussi" "Miracle", "Spenser" and "Dastur".

WITHIN HUNDRED YARDS OF WINNING POST.

Two furlongs from the post "Dastur" raced to the front followed by "Miracle" and "Portofino" with "April the Fifth" coming up on outside.

"April the Fifth" challenged "Dastur" inside distance and after a fine race in the last 100 yards ran on stoutly to the winning post.

"Royal Dancer" was fourth, "Firdaussi" fifth, "Celebrator", sixth, "Corcy" seventh, "Portofino" eigth, "Orwell" ninth, "Spenser" tenth, "Buckle" eleventh, "Hesperus" twelfth.

Except for Leighon the runners were identical with the probables.

Time 2 minutes 43 seconds.—Reuter.

Why Orwell Failed To Annex The Race

"Orwell" started at 5/4 and was the hottest favourite since late Lord Roserbery's "Cicero" which won at 4/11 in 1905. "Orwell" which was drawn outside gave disappointing display and was at the end of its tether half way up the straight not making any headway. Apparenly it did not stay. It is believed that "Orwell" is not suited to the Epsom course.—Reuter.

The Lucky Owner-Trainer Congratulated By Royalty

LONDON, June 1.

The King, the Queen, the Prince of Wales, Prince George, the Duke and Duchess of York and half a million others saw the Derby.

Tom Walls, a former policeman now owner-trainer, actor-manager, the most popular post-War winning owner, received tremendous enthusiasm as he was congratulated by the Royalty.

"April the Fifth," so called because it was foaled on that day was trained at Epsom, being second, the Epsom horse to win the Derby since 1838.

A burst of sunshine before the race made conditions ideal. The motor traffic was immense and all roads leading to Epsom were clogged as cars, cycles, buses, coaches and pedestrians converged on the downs.

The first-comers began to arrive at 4 in the morning, having apparently walked all through the night. Each minute, as the day advanced, crowds grew, the tipsters shouted and aeroplanes roared overhead. As the King's car snaked its way through the traffic it was watched every yard by the pilot of "Helicopter," who was flying 2,000 feet above and directed the traffic. The pilot speaking quietly over the wireless telephone was able to keep the Scotland Yard informed throughout the King's progress.—Reuter's Special.

CALM AFTER 2 DAYS' ORGY OF RIOTING

Busy-Bodies Keep On Spreading Panicky Rumours

CONFIDENCE NOT YET RESTORED

There was a happy set-back to revious two days' orgy of assaults and incendiarism on Wednesday. The day passed off quite eacefully with only two stray ssaults and a few stray cases of ooliganism.

DESERTED STREETS

In the night the streets presented a deserted appearance xcept for a few stragglers here nd there as the Curfew Order was rigorously put into operation y the Police throughout the afected areas. Police and military ickets patrolled the danger one.

The only incidents were panicky scares spread by busyodies resulting in consternation nd consequent loss of confidence. he rumour of assault on Sir urushottamdas Thakurdas turned out after all to be a trivial fair, which in the ordinary ourse of events would not have ttracted much attention. It as an attempt by a Muslim ooligan to assault Sir Purushottamdas with an umbrella as e was leaving his office at Navari Chambers, Fort.

ARRESTED WITH CLASP KNIFE

A Muslim has been arrested by he Lamington Road Police near rant Road on Wednesday afternoon and when searched a clasp-nife was found on his person. he Muslim was dressed as a Hindu

A Hindu passerby was stabbed ear Round Temple at 6 p. m. by ome hooligans. He was removed to the Congress Free Hospital.

Two Muslims who had received injuries previously in the rioting uccumbed to their injuries on Wednesday.

According to the Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee, Kalpadevi a cow with stab wounds was brought to the Mahajanwadi from Mandvi.

ATTEMPT AT ASSAULTING SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS

BOMBAY, Wednesday

A panicky rumour spread through the Hindu quarters on Wednesday evening that hired hooligans assaulted Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.

A "Chronicle" reporter went to his residence in the evening and though Sir Purshottamdas was not at home, his son-in-law who was with him at the time of the incident was interviewed.

The facts of the assault are that a Muslim hooligan rushed at Sir Purshottamdas as he was getting into his motor car from Navsari Chamber where he has his office. The hooligan raised his umbrella but the blow was averted and the assailant overpowered. It is understood that Sir Purshottamdas friends took the assailant to the police station and a complaint lodged. The incident took place at 7 p.m.

A Resident Of Kolsa Mohalla

When asked by the police as to where he came from the Muslim replied that he was a resident of Kolsa Mohalla and that he heard of Sir Purushottamdas being the leader of the Hindus. Reading from the papers that Sir Purushottamdas's Office was at the Navsari Chambers he went up to the place and was awaiting an opportunity to assault him. The Muslim gave out his name as Alamkhan Abba

(For Earlier News See Pages 12 and 5.)

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WANTED—for KAMPALA Graduate, Undergraduate Matriculation experienced Teachers and Misses, knowing English Gujarati and needlework. Apply with testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 1555, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R 7297

WANTED—SOLE DISTRIBUTORS for "Indian Specials" and Punjab-Flake" Cigarettes. Salary Rs. 100/- plus 10 per cent. commission, Rs. 2,000/- cash against stock essential. Apply to Box No. 1554, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R 7296

M. T. B. COLLEGE, SURAT. Applications with testimonials, stating age and minimum salary expected, are invited for the posts (1) Professor of Mathematics, (2) Professor of English and, preferably, Gujarati, (3) Lecturer in French, (4) Lecturer in Ardha-Magadhi, and should reach the PRINCIPAL, before 10th June. Appointments will be upto 31st March, 1933, at least in the first instance. A 4967

WANTED—A BLEACHER, capable of the bleaching yarn all classes of pure white, coloured, woollen, able to finish all type bleached, dyed, printed in pure filled calendered, mangled or bectle finishes and a dyer capable of dyeing raw cotton yarn cotton and woollen cloth of all type in direct, Indenthrene, Naphhals and Basic colours, and have experience in yarn mercerising. Both men must have experience in organising testing all description as applied to the chemicals cognisant with the above and above of erecting and repairing of machinery used in bleaching and dyeing processes. Apply with testimonials to JUGGILAL KAMLAPAT COTTON MILLS, Cawnpore. A 4975

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

FOR SALE—3" PULSOMETER CENTRIFUGAL PUMP, with suction pipes, foot valve complete.—Write KHURSHEDJI MANEKJI, Gandevi. R 7298

Educational

SHETH CHUNILAL PARVATISHANKAR TRUST FUND.—Applications from poor deserving Hindu Students, who have passed the Matriculation Examination, for grants from the above fund for the payment of College Fees (and for Books) will be received by the SECRETARY, S. E. SOCIETY, Surat, till 15th June, 1932. Gujaratis will receive preference. For detailed information and for printed forms of application apply with necessary postal stamps to the SECRETARY VAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY, ATHVA LINES, Surat. 4979

COUNTANCY DIPLOMA POSTAL FREE TUITION. Admission upto June 10. Apply enclosing stamp. COMMERCIAL STITUTE, Poona City. R 7287

ade Announcement.

AMKRISHNA BHAGWAN INDUSTRIES.—Proprietor:—N. HATE, L C E, B.Sc. 54, ows Street, Fort, Bombay. your Buildings by our (1) RA CEMENT for leakages (2) Antiwhiteant. Solution Apply particulars of these and r articles. Sent post free. R7266

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IEL", GREAT ASTROLOGER and PALMIST, staying Room 34, Hotel Majestic, opp Mu... 'Phone No. 20384. Sir C. P. aswami Ayyar says, "Startin accuracy." Hours 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. R 7278

Public Notices

VERNMENT announcements, and Public Notifications are shed in these columns at the ing rates:—

	Per Column inch. Per Insertion.
Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0.
Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0.
Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0.
and Subsequent nsertion	Rs. 3-8-0.

Outstation Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

NOTICE.

The TRADE and the GENERAL PUBLIC are hereby informed that we are taking over the Sole-Agency for The Poldi Steel Works with effect from 1st June, 1932, for the whole of India.

VOLKART BROTHERS. 4997

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 and IN THE MATTER OF THE COMMERCIAL TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED. (In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Sec: 217 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that a General Meeting of the members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, on the 11th day of July, 1932, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the afternoon for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company has been disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also for determining by Extraordinary Resolution, the manner in which the books, accounts, and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed off.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1932.

CHOTALAL KANJI, Liquidator of The Commercial Trading Co. Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation). 4986

AUCTION SALES.

THE AUCTION SALE which was to be held and postponed on 23-5-1932 at R. I. M. Dockyard Bombay, will commence on 6th June, 1932, at 2 p.m. sharp daily. Apply for printed catalogues and terms to NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO., Government Auctioneers, 93, Apollo Street, Poona. 4987

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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Further particulars on application at any GOVERNMENT TREASURY, POST OFFICE, or BRANCH of the IMPERIAL BANK of India. 4995

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY. In Insolvency.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that books of account and other paper lodged in certain old Insolvencies which have been annulled by the High Court of Bombay, will be destroyed by the undersigned, unless the persons concerned take delivery of the same on or before the 25th day of June, 1932.

A list of Insolvencies (with their numbers and names of the Insolvents) in which books of accounts, etc., are to be destroyed is exhibited on the Notice Board of the Official Assignee's Office.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1932.

P. B. MALABARI, Official Assignee of Bombay. Official Assignee's Office, High Court, Bombay. 4996

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Calcutta Maru	5339	1 June	7 June
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*Tottori Maru	5973	17 June	30 June
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@9 July
x Kaga * Maru	5860	29 June	13 July
*Yamagata Maru	3857	5 July	18 July

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Fushimi Maru	11030	9 June	27 June
Hakozaki Maru	10500	22 June	10 July

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Taiyo Maru	23000	21 June	28 June
Shinyo Maru	22900	.....	12 July

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Shunko ,,	8th June	18th ,,
Hague ,,	23rd ,,	8th July
Argun ,,	9th July	23rd ,,
Madras ,,	13th ,,	29th ,,

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AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 1.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 31-5-32	9681000	8715000
Receipts Yesterday 31-5-32	22000	900
Exports to date	7949000	6407000
Stock at Ports 27-5-32	3854000	3238000
Stock Interior Towns 27-5-32	1554000	1038000
Stock Liverpool 27-5-32	824000	1059000
Visible Supply 27-5-32	7869000	6325000
Quantity in Sight 27-5-32	14263000	12789000
Quantity out of Sight 27-5-32	11787000	9539000

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay June 1.

British Commodore, Bolger, Abadan.

Jalavihar, Beatson, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, June 2.

Karmala, McBryde, Kobe.

LOADING.

Bombay, June 1.

Steamer British Commodore for Abadan.

Steamer Wolfsburg for Hamburg.

Steamer Gurna for Calcutta.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Rajputana:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Rajputana is expected to arrive here to-day at about 4 p.m. from London with the outward mails of the 19th ultimo, a general cargo and 89 passengers and hence she will sail on the same day at midnight for China and Japan ports.

S.S. British Commodore:—The Anglo P O Coy's steamer British Commodore arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S.S. Jalavihar:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalavihar arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Karmala:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Karmala will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 1.

S.S. City of Lille, for Liverpool:—700 bags linseed oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 2800 bags groundnut oil cakes, A R Oomerbhoy; 1400 bags linseed oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

S.S. Tarantia, for Glasgow:—412 bags lentils, T S Thadani & Sons; 250 bags bauxite ore, Thos Cook & Sons.

S.S. Gelrfels, for Antwerp:—4000 bags groundnut cakes, A Oomerbhoy.

For Hamburg:—12 bags gum ghatty, D Mavji & Co; 600 bags linseed, L Dreyfus & Co.

For Ghent:—125 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.

For Rotterdam:—2000 bags groundnut cakes and 1280 bags linseed cakes, A Oomerbhoy.

S.S. President Monroe, for New York:—13 bales woollen druggets Grindlay & Co; 42 bales rugs, Cox and Kings, Ltd; 210 bales plantago seed and 68 bales gum karaya, D Mavji & Co.

From Jaffa:—22 bales cotton yarn, R Chantilal & Co.

For Genoa:—12 bales animal skin, Shamji Mal.

S.S. Karmala, for Kobe:—50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Alipore, for Osaka:—1100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—150 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—250 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S.S. Celebus Maru, for Shanghai:—1200 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co; 500 bales cotton raw, V. Morarji.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Kobe:—475 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S.S. Calcutta Maru, for Osaka:—100 tons iron scrap, Ali Bros; 250 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—350 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

For Nagasaki:—150 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—250 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 300 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—250 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—50 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 400 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 1.

S.S. Alipore; Agents: M M & Co., from Nagoya:—290 cases cotton shirting, 383 cases porcelainware, 410 cases glassware.

From Osaka:—90 cases cotton yarn, 148 cases cotton shirting, 50 cases umbrella furniture, 30 cases canvas shoes, 1074 cases glassware 360 drums paint, 350 drums coal pitch, 50 cases cotton jeans, 120 cases rayon yarn, 105 cases silk yarn.

From Kobe:—95 cases staravi seed, 30 cases rayon yarn, 620 cases glassware, 135 cases canvas shoes, 158 cases rayon goods, 89 cases rubber goods, 60 cases cotton goods, 62 cases celluloid goods, 120 cases cotton shirting, 55 cases cotton and art. silk mixed goods, 150 cases cotton and art. silk mixed shirting, 42 cases rayon & cotton goods, 112 cases mats, 95 cases porcelain ware, 70 cases cotton jeans, 200 drums coal pitch, 160 pieces lumber, 23 cases silk piecegoods.

From Batavia:—100 cases tea, 50 bags betelnuts.

From Singapore:—2007 bags rattans, 1450 bags sago flour, 70 bags damar batu, 4975 pieces planks, 26 bags gum capal, 254 bags gum benzamin, 500 bags betel nuts.

From Hongkong:—1430 bundles lumber, 675 bags cassia.

From Penang:—100 bags pearl tapioca, 354 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo:—166 casks tallow, 15 bales wool, 10 cases dripping, 118 bales motor car tyres and tubes.

S.S. Fravenfels; Agents: L Eds, Ltd., from Hamburg:—500 cases beer, 153 cases window glass.

From Antwerp:—8955 bundles galvd. steel sheets, 1016 bags starch, 46 bundles wire netting, 323 bundles steel bars, 1396 bundles steel joists, 35 bundles steel rivets, 685 bundles steel circles, 1346 bundles steel angles, 2671 bundles steel hoops, 1105 bundles steel rods, 980 bundles bolts and nuts, 100 bundles washers, 459 bundles nails, 135 cases tiles, 55 cases beer, 360 drums dyes dry, 400 drums dyes paste, 503 drums chemicals, 300 cases wire.

From Alexandria:—3025 bales cotton raw.

From Port Said:—20 cases soap, 100 kegs chemicals.

WINDER'S CASE WOUND UP

Parsi Who Disobeyed Curfew Order

The accused is a Government servant.

He was arrested on the first night of the Curfew Order.

He is a Parsi, and not a Hindu or a Mahomedan.

These were the three reasons advanced by the Princess Street police before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, in asking for a discharge of Jamshedji Rustomji, who was arrested on the night of May 17, for violating the Curfew Order.

He was placed before the Magistrate on May 18, when he was released on bail. The police requested the Magistrate to-day that the accused be discharged. Police inquiries showed that the accused was a Government servant, employed to wind the clocks at Government House, St. Thomas Cathedral, and J. J. Hospital. The police wanted the Magistrate to take into consideration the fact that the accused was arrested on the first night following the Curfew Order and also that he was a Parsi and not a Hindu or a Mahomedan. The police therefore wanted the accused to be discharged.

The Magistrate granted the application.

ABOUT 3,000 HINDUS RESCUED

Where Are The Missing Five?

The Hon. Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee writes:—

I have received anxious enquiries from friends and relatives of the persons who were reported to be missing during the riots as per list given hereunder. Any information about their whereabouts may be given to the Hindu Relief Committee.

1 Dr. Gunvantlal Chunilal Kapadia (aged about 40)
2 Shanker Bapu Rane (25)
3 Trikamdas Liladhar (65)
4 Ramchandra Vaman Satarkar
5 Akaram Jayram Rane (50)

ABOUT 3000 RESCUED

The total number of persons rescued by the volunteers upto now is 2980. They were sheltered and fed by the Relief Committee in its five different centres situated at Kalbadevi, Kolbhat Lane, Morarji Velji's Wadi, Krishna Nivas and Keshav Bag.

The cremation of dead bodies was in charge of the Arya Samaj volunteers corps under whose supervision 102 dead bodies have been so far disposed of.

HELP TO THE NEEDY

Free Clothing To Sufferers In Riots

We are requested to publish the following:—

"Those who have suffered in the Bombay riots and who are in need of clothing will be provided with clothing, gratis, at the following two stores from 1-6-32 to 7-6-32 during business hours:—

(1) The New Swadeshi Bhandar, Zaveri Bazaar, (opp. Mamadevi).
(2) The New Swadeshi Stores, Zaveri Bazaar, (opp. Kharakuwa)."

SEC. 144 IN MADRAS

MADRAS, May 31.

Order under Section 144 was promulgated in the Madras City banning meetings, processions and other demonstrations in furtherance of the aims of the Congress for a period of one month. —A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

BOMBAY CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY OF THE APOSTLE OF PEACE IN MIDST OF RIOTS

Budha's Jayanti At Anand Vihar

If Bombay was in the throes of a communal riot during the last week, there assembled in the "Ananda Vihara" which is in Nair Hospital Compound devoted admirers and lovers of Bhagwan Buddha to pay religious reverence to Gautama Buddha, the greatest of the World Teachers and the greatest Apostle of the Doctrine of Ahimsa (Love).

The Buddha Society had this year organised a very grand function and the programme was extended to three days, viz., 20th, 21st and 22nd and Madame Sophia Wadia was to be the President-elect on the occasion.

On Saturday, the 21st at 6 p.m. a large audience attended the public meeting in the Vihara and listened with rapt attention to the deeply devotional and religiously sincere lecture of Madame Sophia Wadia. It was a homage proceeding from the heart Buddha. The singing was followed by a few minutes silence by the audience. The next day, in the morning after the "Pancasila', Dhammapada verses were explained by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat after two minutes of meditation of the Buddha.

In the evening first seating arrangements were made in the cool and shady open of the Ananda Vihara under the holy trees, but at 5-45 p.m. rain disturbed all the arrangements and yet in the Vihara Hall the lecture was soon arranged. Madame Wadia was proposed to the Chair by Mr. F. J. Ginwala and she delivered a lecture for one full hour and showed the sublimity and practical utility of Buddha's teachings. In her solemn chant of 'Om Mani Padme Hum'! she closed and introduced an atmosphere of peace and silence.

Prof. N. K. Bhagwat thanked her in suitable terms. The next

Gautama Buddha Jayanti

The beautiful images of Gautama Budha installed in the "Anand Vihar" the home of Budha Society in Bombay.

and it knew no hindrances whatever.

On the 20th May, i.e., the Jayanti proper, the Buddha Mandir was beautifully decorated and lotuses and roses, tributes to the Bhagwan paid by the surrendering hearts, were kept before the Buddha Rupas. At 9 a.m. Prof. N. K. Bhagwat recited and administered the "Pancasila' to the brothers and sisters and rehearsed Sacred Texts, and explained in Marathi the significance of the Full Moon of Vaisakha since the birth, the enlightenment and the "Parinibhana" of the Bhagwan took place on the same day—and in conclusion prayed for the restoring of peace in Bombay.

Prof. Phadnis dwelt on the wheel of the Law (Dharmachakra) with the two pole offering and "Nibbana'.

Swami Sharvananda of the Ramkrishna Mission offered his "Pranama" to the Bhagwan Buddha. In the evening Mrs. Freny Muncharji Cama sang devotional songs in the Vihara and the Bhajan was attended by the President and his family and Mr. and Mrs. Wadia.

Dr. Nair and his family recited a few songs on the Bhagwan morning, sweets were distributed to the blind boys and fruits were given to the Hospital patients.

Gautama Budha's Birthday Celebrated On The Riviera

NICE (France), By Mail.

The "fete du lotus blanc" of the Gautama Buddha, the herald of peace and love on earth, was celebrated at Nice this evening under the lead of Baroness Gouresky and her friends. In a darkened Hall, filled with admiring guests and dis les, the image of Buddha was up on an illuminated stage, fi d with white lilies and foliage and plants, from behind which, unseen readings from the "Light of Asia," addresses, songs, music and recitations were given. Mr. Hardayal Singh, a Buddhist scholar, and Dr. D. N. Maitra of Calcutta, in his oriental dress of long Indian coat, shawl and turban, attended on behalf of the International Cultural Fellowship, which is going to have a centre here.

JOHN BULL DICTATES WHAT WORLD SHOULD READ

American Citizen Indignant At Censorship Of Papers In England

The following letter by an American citizen living in Spain to the editor of the "Chicago Tribune," (Paris) gives vent to his righteous indignation at the censorship of news in American papers meant for American readers. "John Bull's" right to arrogate to himself what his cousins across the Atlantic should read is rightly resented.

To the Editor of "The Tribune".

Sir,—The next World War to fix up the British Trade Balance seems to be getting under way. I am already feeling the effects.

Desiring to keep myself informed on the war news, I have been reading six or eight newspapers a day.....and I supplement these with the weekly news magazine from America, "Time."

Now, it would seem that a peaceful American citizen, living in a friendly country, Spain, in time of peace, should have an inalienable right to read any part of an American magazine in peace. It is not possible. The last two issues of "Time", April 11 and 18, have censored, Butchered. Pieces cut out.

The vandal had the arrogance to leave his name and address. Pages were rubber-stamped: "Article on this page withdrawn in England.".

Mr. Editor, can you defeat it? In other words, an American in Europe cannot read what he wants to read in an American magazine. He can read what His Majesty's censor thinks is good for him.

"Time" is apparently distributed from London, so this wartime censorship undoubtedly obtains for all Europe.

L. F. M.

JUDGE'S STRONG REMARKS ON PROSECUTION METHODS

Well-Known Public Workers In Bikaner Sedition And Conspiracy Case

(From A Correspondent.)

HISSAR, May 25.

Grave charges of spreading sedition and conspiring against the person and the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner have been levelled against seven well-known subjects and public workers of the Bikaner State. Their trial is proceeding at present at Bikaner.

We give below some of the orders passed by the District Judge, Bikaner on different dates of hearing of the case in which the Judge has passed strong remarks on the methods of the prosecution, in spite of repeated warnings of the Court.

ORDER SHEET.

18-4-32:—

The accused in person and the Government Advocate are present. The Counsel for Satyanarain accused is present, but the Counsel for Khub Ram accused has not returned from his native place. The Government Advocate has not put in the complete list of witnesses and other documents relevant to the case as yet. 'They may be put in by the next date.' Copies of the complaint be sent at once to the accused. Case be come up on 26-4-32.

GIVEN PARDON.

26-4-32:—

Laxmichand Surana accused has been given pardon. Part of his statement has been recorded and the order for the removal of his name from the list of accused has been passed. He should be considered an approver in the case and be kept in judicial lock-up separate from other accused. The pardon file of Laxmichand Surana has been incorporated in their file. The accused and their counsel be informed.

"ACCUSED'S ALLEGATIONS CORRECT."

26-4-32:—

Present Government Advocate and the accused in person. The Government Advocate did not file the list of documents and witnesses even to-day, and asks for 15 days' adjournment. The reasons stated by the Government Advocate for adjournment are such that cannot be overlooked. The accused oppose the adjournment application. 'I regret that the grounds alleged to-day existed on 18-4-32 also, but no such application was put in by the Government Advocate on that date. The allegations of the accused that they are in jail for several months and are not provided any facility, are correct. The Government Advocate should have put in the list of necessary documents and witnesses with the complaint. I grant one adjournment more simply to remove objection, but it does not mean that such adjournment will be granted in future easily'. The Government Advocate has been ordered to put in any and every list he wants by 4-5-32. Otherwise no adjournment will be granted and legal steps will be taken and the further proceedings in the case be adopted.' Arguments on the Bail application of the accused were heard. It is sufficient at this stage to say that the offence is non-bailable one. Unless it is proved that the documents adduced by the prosecution and the statement of the approver Laxmichand Surana are false ones, the bail application cannot be granted. Case to come up on 4-5-32.

PROSECUTION LAPSE.

4-5-32:—

The case came up for hearing to-day in the presence of the Government Advocate, the accused and their counsel. The Government Advocate put in a list of 268 witnesses and another list of documents with documents. It is stated in the list of witnesses that other fifteen C.I.D. officials will also be summoned and about 40 other witnesses will be produced by the prosecution. The prosecution also reserve the right of calling other witnesses relevant to the case. 'The law is that the prosecution must give the names of all the witnesses to be produced in a criminal case in the very beginning. But it is very regrettable that the prosecution even after getting so many adjournments for the purpose is not prepared to put in a complete list of witnesses in the case.' One week's adjournment more is given to the Government Advocate to give in the names of C.I.D. people and other officers with their full designations who are to be summoned afterwards. The prosecution must also give the names of the persons who are to be produced by it but not to be summoned through court. The copy of the Government records other reports and documents which are to be summoned in the case afterwards should also be put in, otherwise the accused will be quite in dark and will be deprived of cross-examination. The case to come up on 12th May 1932.

TUTORING THE APPROVER?

16-5-32.:—

The case came up for hearing to-day in the presence of the Government Advocate and the accused. The complete list of witnesses and the documents have been filed. Two cuttings from "the Saurashtra" referred to in the list of documents to be put in with translation to-morrow. The brief account of statements of the witnesses mentioned in the first list has not been filed. To be produced by 18-5-32. 'The accused filed a number of applications that the approver has been removed from the Judicial lock-up and is kept by the police in its own custody and the prosecution story is being taught in the Hospital.' The Jail Superintendent be asked to report about Laxmichand Surana, as to where is and if he is really in the hospital, then by whose order it was done. The Principal Medical Officer be also asked to submit a report whether Surana is in the hospital and what disease he is suffering from. Necessary action will be taken on the receipt of these two reports. Case to come up on 27-5-32. The complainant will be examined on that date.

JAPANESE IMPERIALISM VERSUS KOREAN NATIONALISM

NEW FACTOR IN THE FAR EAST

A Special Correspondent writes in the "Times" from Seoul, Korea:—

The attempt upon the life of the Emperor or Japan and the bomb outrage against the Japanese authorities in Shanghai, both perpetrated by Koreans, call attention to the Nationalist movement in that country.

It is not surprising that Korea has developed the spirit of nationalism which has so deeply stirred the Far East. The world-wide desire for the attainment of self-government; the spread of democratic tendencies, due largely to increased education, and not a little to the extension of Christianity in the country; and the echo of the cry of self-determination have all been instrumental in creating among the Koreans a spirit of stubborn opposition to the Japanese administration of the country. While it is difficult to withhold sympathy from any race that desires to attain its independence, there are cases where, in the interests of the people themselves—and in the interests of world peace—no undue encouragement should be given.

In the 20 years of schooling that the Koreans have experienced at the competent hands of Japan, they have advanced slowly, and to-day are still far removed from a condition in which they could be entrusted with their own government. A spirit of nationalism, no matter how deeply grafted, and vague aspirations, no matter how sincere, are insufficient foundation for the institution of an autonomous administration, and the Koreans have failed, and are failing, to provide any proofs that they possess either the character, the ability, or the experience that such a task requires. They have, no doubt, good qualities, but they are not the qualities required for self-government.

Circumstances—and among them a due regard for her own security—necessitated the intervention of Japan in the Korean Peninsula, and the Japanese have admirably filled the role that was undertaken in 1910, when the decadent Emperor of a decadent land ceded his throne and his country to the enterprising and civilized Power that in half a century of steady progress had risen to a position of unchallenged pre-eminence in the Far East. Japan's victory over the Russians in 1904-5 had eliminated for a long time to come the danger that had threatened her existence—the danger that the Chosen (Korean) Peninsula might become the highway to invasion from the mainland of Asia.

For a long time before the Russo-Japanese struggle the politicians and the soldiers of Nippon had realized the menace of Russian encroachment, and it was the repeated failure of the Tsar's Government to withdraw the Russian troops from Manchuria that led the Japanese Government, in an act of self-preservation, to seek a solution on the field of battle. No sooner was war declared, in 1904, than Japan took the first of those steps that were destined to consolidate her position in Korea and to lead, six years later, to its annexation. In July, 1904, an agreement was signed between the Japanese and Korean Governments. It stipulated that the Imperial Government of Korea should place implicit confidence in the Imperial Government of Japan and adopt the advice of the later in reference to improvements in the administration. A month later (August, 1904) the Korean Government formally undertook "to consult the Government of Japan before concluding any treaties with Foreign Powers or granting any concessions."

In April, 1905, Japan was charged with the control of the Korean Posts and Telegraphs and with the regulation of navigation. The following November a further agreement was signed by which Korea's foreign relations and the representation of her interests abroad passed into the hands of Japan. A Japanese Resident-General was appointed to Seoul and Japanese Residents at the "open ports." In 1907 the direction of Korea's administration was entrusted to the Resident-General, and in 1910 the last Emperor of a decayed dynasty made a complete and permanent cession to the Emperor of Japan of all rights of sovereignty over the whole of Korea. "In consequence of the aforesaid annexation the Government of Japan will assume the entire government and administration of Chosen (Korea)." The Emperor abdicated, and Korea's independence, such as it was, lapsed. The leading Koreans were parties to the cession of their country, retiring from active life with newly created titles and ill-earned pensions.

There was little cause for regret. After being vassals of retrograde China for centuries the Koreans became the subjects of progressive Japan. With the exception of a few brief periods when art and literature had flourished, the long annals of Korea were little more than a smudge on the history of Asia, until, under the disappearing dynasty, the country had reached a state of monotonous and corrupt misgovernment perhaps without parallel elsewhere.

It was the elimination of Russia by the Japanese victories of 1904-5 that had left Japan in the position to undertake the task of the future administration of Korea, while at the same time her action removed the menace to her own security.

There had never existed a hope of Korea's self-regeneration. If the Koreans excel in anything it is an indolent inefficiency, an inefficiency that is still manifest even to the casual observer. There are no doubt individual exceptions, but the Korean people are idle, ineffectual, and rather pathetic. By their national character, by force of circumstances, and by the geographical situation of their country they seem destined to support foreign domination.

There can be no attempt here, except in the most general terms, to speak of all that the Japanese administration has accomplished in Korea. In every direction immense progress has been made. Education has been introduced on the most liberal lines, while the material benefits in means of communication, the construction of ports, urban improvements, sanitation, and hygiene are to be seen in every direction. Keijo—the Japanese official name for Seoul—has to-day the characteristics of a well-laidout and well-organized European city. That the Japanese have at times been severe, especially after the nationalist demonstrations in 1919, they themselves admit, but the Koreans have on the whole been governed with justice, efficiency, and consideration. To-day very little criticism can be levelled at the Japanese administration.

ZAM-BUK Ends Torment of PRICKLY HEAT RASHES & SORES

PRICKLY heat is due to excessive perspiration setting up irritation and acidity of the surface skin. There is an awful burning and itching, and the eruption breaks out in the arm-pits, on the chest or back, and in some cases over the entire body.

As a cure and preventive for prickly heat, eczema, heat sores, sunburn, itch and other inflamed conditions of the skin, Zam-Buk is absolutely unequalled. This marvellous ointment is compounded from rare and highly-refined herbal extracts. Its soothing, healing and germicidal action on the skin is unique. Pain, soreness and irritation are quickly ended by Zam-Buk. It removes bad secretions out of the pores, stimulates the sluggish skin to function healthily, and soon clears it of all blemish.

GUARANTEED FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT.

Zam-Buk is marvellous for eczema, ulcers, ringworm, poisoned sores, piles, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, aches, pains, etc. Price Re. One or Rs. 2-4 a box, of all medicine dealers.

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PARAGOL

is prescribed with utmost confidence. It is an emulsion of purest paraffin oil and agar-agar.

PARAGOL

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CALCUTTA.

PARAGOL

BOMBAY CITY AMBULANCE CORPS

Ambulance Van And Stretchers Needed

Mr. H. M. Mehta, Jt. Hon. Secretary, B. C. A. Corps writes:—

The Bombay City Ambulance Corps was started in year 1930. The Brigade has three Divisions including a Nursing Division. Its total strength is 130 volunteers. Regular parades are being held twice a week when training is being given in Ambulance-work, First-Aid, Home Nursing anw Hygeine.

The Society has been fortunate enough to have a Medical Board consisting of some of the leading Surgeons and Physicians of Bombay, who ungrudgingly give their advice and guidance whenever demanded.

The immediate needs of the Corps are one more Ambulance Car and about 10 stretchers. The enlightened public of Bombay are requested to extend their helping hand to the Society and to send their donations to the Honorary Treasurer of the Society and consent to be members of the Society.

Young men are reuqested to enroll themselves as volunteers of the Corps.

All communications to be addressed to The Hon. Secretaries, The Bombay City Ambulance Corps, National Medical College, Lamington Road, North.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L.M.S. Hydrocel Specialist
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INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE.

Empire Economic Union

"Big Business" Policy At Ottawa

"Industries and the Empire" is the title of a report to be presented to the Ottawa Conference, drawn up by an influential committee of the Federation of British Industries under the chairmanship of Sir Hugo Hirst. The report lays stress on the "paramount need for a policy of Empire economic co-operation broadly conceived and actively prosecuted." It examines in detail the following subjects:—Empire tariffs, complementary industrial production within the Empire; an Imperial investment and monetary policy; close and constant consultation within the Empire; and the potentialities of the Crown Colonies.

Discussing the world situation to-day, the report says:—"The War gave an immense stimulus to economic nationalism. During the post-War period this has steadily increased. Coincident, however, with this economic nationalism there is a tendency towards economic grouping of adjacent countries. . . The competitive position of Great Britain, or of any Empire country individually, in the face of such groupings would be an extremely disadvantageous one. On the other hand Great Britain has the possibility of creating, together with the Dominions, India and Crown Colonies, an economic group of unlimited possibilities.

COMMONWEALTH.

"Moreover, the enactment of the Statute of Westminster means in effect a new conception of the Empire. To-day the Empire is a Commonwealth of free and independent nations, bound together by the tie of allegiance to the Crown. The task before statesmen is to make such an agreement between the nations of the Empire, freely entered into on a basis of equality, as will give to the Empire the opportunity of organizing its joint life to the benefit of all parts and of the whole, and of playing the part in world affairs. The Empire Economic Conference at Ottawa provide the opportunity of arriving at such an agreement on economic questions."

The nations of the Empire are faced with this choice: "If they determine to adopt strictly nationalistic economic policies, they will further restrict their own trade and international trade as well. If they combine to facilitate trade within the Empire they will create a vast unit of world trade to their own benefit. . . If the nations of the Empire decide, instead of co-operating to stand alone, each one of them must eventually fall under the dominance of some foreign economic group, however attached they may be by sentiment to the Empire ideal."

The Empire, it is shown, is an exporter of many foodstuffs and could rapidly meet its needs in many other foodstuffs and leave a surplus for export to the rest of the world: "the same holds good of most of the raw materials of the world."

The federation warns the Ottawa Conference that disaster will follow if the various delegations go there simply as sellers intent on a bargain. The federation suggests that his Majesty's Government should decide what advantages it can offer in the market of the United Kingdom to Dominion producers, which must clearly in the main be in respect of primary products. "It is obvious, however, that, if Empire trade policy is to be based upon the principle of mutual benefit the continuance and development of such advantages in the market of the United Kingdom must depend upon the adoption of a similar policy by individual Dominions overseas."

The report considers that agriculture is the most fundamental wealth producer in any country, and emphasizes the importance of a sound policy designed to assist agriculture in the Empire: "Such a policy should combine two aspects. Firstly, the direct assistance by Empire Governments to the marketing of Empire agricultural produce through Empire preference or some other equally effective method. Secondly, the reasonable safeguarding by individual Empire Governments of the interests of their own producers."

Other leading features in the report are summarized below:—

Any preference granted to Great Britain by the Dominions can only be justified if British manufacturers meet the demands of the Dominions by supplying what the Dominions want at the right prices, properly delivered, and supplemented by adequate services to purchasers.

Preference should be restricted to genuine Empire products and should not be afforded to manufactures of predominantly foreign origin which are merely assembled or finished in the Empire.

The federation urges that his Majesty's Government should at the earliest possible moment revise or terminate any treaty obligations which prevent the Crown Colonies from forming part of an Empire preferential system, and from assuming their proper importance as a valuable Empire asset in any negotiations with other countries.

The purpose of a conference on complementary production between the manufacturers in a particular industry in Great Britain and in a given Dominion would be to explore the feasibility of an arrangement whereby the production of certain goods should be recognized as being the province of the Dominion manufacturer, whereas others would be regarded as better left to the United Kingdom manufacturer.

The British industrialist would cooperate by agreeing to render all possible assistance to the Dominion industry through technical assistance in planning, machinery and designs, cooperation in research and in certain cases in capital developments. The Dominion manufacturer would cooperate by rendering all possible assistance to the British industry, in order to secure to this country the bulk of the import trade, and in particular to cooperate in selling arrangements. Development on a basis of Empire standardization should be aimed at.

The federation urges that all Empire Governments should agree to the fullest exploration of the possiblities of the conscious direction of the investment power of the Empire towards the development of Empire resources. Every effort should be made to create a financial and monetary system revolving round sterling. If the Empire could be made the basis of this system, great advantages for Empire trade would result.

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BOMBAY MILLS GIVE
Excellent Quality at Reasonable Rates.

TEXTILE CO.'S DIFFICULTIES

£1,000,000 Liabilities

BERLIN, (By Mail.)

With liabilities amounting, it is said, to more than 20,000,000 marks (about £1,000,000 at par) the United Textile Works of Zittau have been compelled to seek a composition with its creditors. The assets have not yet been valued. The company has a share capital of 7,000,000 marks (£350,000), and 6,000,000 marks (£300,000) nominal in debentures are among the liabilities.

For some years past the concern, which was formed by the combination of several textile mills, had been in financial difficulties. It tried to extricate itself by dealing direct with the public through shops which it opened in all the chief German towns.

This move was strongly opposed by the wholesale and retail trades, and the capital available was not sufficient to overcome their hostilities. The directors, however, now propose that their chief creditors, which are banks, shall supply an additional 2,000,000 marks (£100,000), with the help of which they believe that the direct sales system can be successfully developed and the solvency of the undertaking restored.

MAN HANGED BY HIS WIFE

A murder for which it would be difficult to find a precedent was committed by a young peasant woman at a lonely farm in Odenwald, Germany.

After a quarrel with her husband the woman lured him into a barn and slipped over his neck the noose of a rope which she had already thrown over a beam. Applying all her strength to the other end of the rope, she pulled him off the ground and held him suspended.

The woman told neighbours that her husband had committed suicide, but they had suspicions, which they communicated to the police. She was arrested and under examination made a full confession.

Our Long Cloths, Chaders, Dhoties, etc. have been found RELIABLE & DURABLE by thousands of satisfied consumers.

If you have not tried them yet, do so and ask for cloths of:

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WESTERN INDIA SPG. & MFG. Co. Ltd.
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USE GOODS manufactured by:
THE INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS, Mahalaxmi, Bombay
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SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, Delisle Road, Bombay 13

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Dhoties, Saries, Drills, Coatings Suci, Shirtings, Crepe, Twill, Thana, Checks, Canvas, Towels, Doria, Mulls, Jacquard, Dobby and Grey Chadars, Longcloth Voiles, Mocklino Grey, Bleached and Mercerised Yarns From 2s. to 84s.

WOOLLEN
Lohis, Rumals, Suiting Cloth, Serges, Tweeds, Flannels, Blazers, Blankets, Rugs, Carpets, Carpet and Hosiery Yarns, Knitting Yarn, Sizing Flannel Clearer Cloth.

Available at our following RETAIL SHOPS:—
KALBADEVI ROAD, SWADESHI MARKET, MANDVI, also at SWADESHI, GUJRATI STRI MANDAL STORES
MADHOWJI MILLS premises and other prominent stores
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SHAPURJI & CO.,
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FOR YARN
MATHURADAS MAGANLAL & CO.,
TAMBA KANTA, BOMBAY.

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KHATAU MAKANJI MILLS BALLARD ESTATE BOMBAY
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SWAN MILLS, Ltd.
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Messrs. NARIMAN TULSIDASS & CO. { Champa Gulli, BOMBAY 2.

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CLOTH Selling Agents: V. S. APTE & SON. Mulji Jetha Market.
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RETAIL purchases may be made from:
BALKRISHNA STORES, Morarji Goculdas Market.
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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Vaishakh. Vad 13, 1933.
Parsi—Adar 29, 1831.
Muslim—Mohurrum 26, 1351.
Sunrise—6hr. 1m.
Sunset:—7hr. 12m.
Hightide—11-15, 22-40.
Lowtide—4-24, 17-02.
Phase of the Moon:—New Moon June 5. 1st Quarter 12th June. 3h. 9m. Full Moon 18th June 6h. 8m. p. m. Last quarter 26th June 2h. 6m. a. m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—Selection of gramaphone Records; 9-20 p. m.; news in Hindi; 9-30 p. m. recitation of Holy Koran and poems by Mrs. Syed, and Master Vasant's light music.

V. P. SABHA'S HIGH SCHOOL, LONAVALA:—The 1st annual social gathering will come off on Saturday, (4th instant) at 4 p. m. when Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajooji Kalewar, J. P., will preside and give away prizes.

SCOUTERS' AND ROVER'S MEETING:—To devise ways of helping in the present situation a meeting of all Scouters and Rovers will be held in The Sir Chunilal Mehta Scout Hut, Esplanade Maidan, on Friday (3rd instant at 6 p. m. (S. T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS: Dollar Steamship Lines s. s. "President Monroe" arrives in Bombay on 2nd June at 4 p. m. and will land passengers at No. 2 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday noon (3rd June) with passengers for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples. Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Corfu" with the mails from London of the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 4 a. m. on the 1st instant and left there at 9 a. m. the same day.

MATRIC RESULT:—In the list of results, published in the Matric Result Supplement, there is a mistake. The names of two candidates (Nos. 3107 and 3108) who have passed should read as under:—

No. 3107, Miss Aileen Tellis, and No. 3108, Miss Suniti G. Turkhud.

WILSON SCHOOL BOY TOPS LIST

Priolkar Gets Three Scholarships And One Medal

From the Wilson High School in the last Matriculation examination 56 passed, out of 66 sent up, securing 85 p.c. of passes, the university percentage being about 37. A pupil, P. S. Pirolkar, stood first in the presidency obtaining the Dosabhai Framji Cama Scholarship, the Bai Sitabai R. Naik Scholarship and the Dinanath S. Mankar gold medal.

73 P.C. PASSES FROM ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM SCHOOL.

Of the 15 students sent up by the Anjuman-i-Islam High School for the Matriculation Examination this year eleven have passed out successfully. The percentage of passes comes to 73. One boy Khawaja Mushtaque Ahmed has secured the Sir Frank Souter Scholarship and the Ellis Prize for standing first in Persian throughout the Presidency.

HINDI CLASSES AT PAREL

A Hindi class will be started from the first week of this month at Vegetarian Mansion, Parel. Classes will be held every Monday, Wednesday and Friday between 8.30 and 9.30 p.m. Those who are interested in the study of Hindi should immediately get themselves enrolled as students.

BOMBAY MINISTER AT BASSEIN

Municipality To Present Address

(From A Correspondent).

BASSEIN, June 1.

The Bassein Municipality resolved in its general ordinary meeting of Sunday last to present an address to the Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, the Minister of Agriculture to the Government of Bombay on Saturday the 4th inst. when he is to visit Bassein.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Party is going to be held at Bassein on Saturday (4th inst.) at 8 p.m. (S.T.)

The general meeting of the Thana District Shetkari Vidya Prasarak Sangha will be held on Sunday (5th inst.) at 10 a.m. at Bassein, in the Ananda Bhuvan Theatre, under the presidentship of Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli.

Air Mail Delayed

KARACHI, June 1.

The air mail left for London at 11-30 this morning, owing to the delay in the arrival of the Delhi Mail Plane.—A.P.

CURFEW ORDER AGAIN FOR BOMBAY

Walking Now Also Prohibited Between 10 p. m. & 6 a. m. For A Week

In view of the "very serious nature" of rioting in the city, the Chief Presidency Magistrate has issued the following order whereby, even walking in the notified localities between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 p.m. is prohibited for a period of seven days commencing from to-day (Thursday):—

Whereas for some days past rioting of a very serious nature has been going on in several parts of the City of Bombay resulting in murder, grievous hurt and other injuries to the citizens lawfully employed and whereas there is danger to human life, health and safety and disturbance of the public tranquillity and whereas I am of opinion that immediate prevention and speedy remedy are desirable. I hereby direct the residents, frequenters and visitors of the following places in the City of Bombay, to wit,

Girgaum Road; Kalbadevi Road; Shaikh Memon Street; Princess Street; Bhuleshwar Road; Thakurdwar Road; Abdul Rehiman Street; Dadyset Agiary Lane; Fanaswadi; Vithalwadi; Old and New Hanuman Lane; Gaiwadi; Chandanwadi; Sonapur Lane; Bhendy Bazaar (whole); Sandhurst Road from Frere Road as far as Bhendy Bazaar; New Mahomedali Road; Dongri Street; Jail Road (East); Mazagaon Road; Babulla Tank Road; Chinch Bandar Road; Parel Road; Kolsa Mohulla; Nagdevi Street; Chuckla Street; Bhendy Bazaar Road (East); Carnac Road; Argle Road; Frere Road; Mandvi; Dana Bandar; Samuel Street; Khand Bazaar; Musjid Bandar Road; Bhat Bazaar; Nakhoda Street; Phydhownie Road; Dontad Street; Mahomedali Road (North); Phydhowni Junction; Kalbadevi Road (West); Bhuleshwar Road (West); Bapu Khote Street; Kika Street; Jambli Moholla; Goghari Moholla; Falkland Road; Sandhurst Road (West); Kumbharwada; Khara Talav Road; Grant Road (West); Golpitha; Trimbak Purshram Street; Islampura; C. P. Tank Road; Duncan Road; Grant Road; Khetwadi Main Road; Khetwadi Back Road; Sandhurst Road (East); Kandewadi Road; Girgaum Road; Thakurdwar Road, Lamington Road; Girgaum Back Road; Ardeshir Dady Street; The whole of Kamatipura; Forjett Street; Foras Road; Tardeo; Grant Road (Play-House to J. J. Hospital; All the Streets between Duncan Road and Parel Road; Belasis Road; The whole of Madanpura; The whole of Ripon Road; Haines Road; Arthur Road; DeLisle Road; Byculla Station Road; Jacob Circle; Clerk Road; From Chinchpokli to Kala Chowki Road; Reay Road; Ghoopudev; Mazagaon Road; Dockyard Road; Mount Road; Victoria Road; Albert Road: Matunga Bhau Daji Road; Telangu Road; Bhandarker Road; Vincent Road; Parsi Colony; Khada Matunga; Wadala Road; Naigaum Cross Road; Sion Road; Antop Hill Road; Fergusson Road; Saw Mill Road; Currey Road; Globe Lane; Parbhadevi Road; Tulsi Pipe Road; Carol Road; Cadell Road; Arthur Road; Worli, Bombay Development Department Chawls Road; Elphinstone Road; Sayani Road; Bhavani Shanker Road; Saitan Chowki; DeLisle Road Cross Lane; Dadar Road; Vincent Cross Road; Naigaum Road; Naigaum Cross Road; Wadala Street; Kala Chowki Road; Lalbagh; Supari Bagh Road; Old Government House Road; Sewri Road; Sewri Oil Installation; Mahim Bazaar Road; Dharavi; Matunga Gopi Talao, and Wanje Road.

To abstain for a period of seven days from the date hereof from walking, standing, lotering or remaining in or on any road, public thoroughfares, highway, street, lane, byelane situate within the limits of the aforesaid places between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. (Standard Time).

GOVERNOR GOES BACK TO POONA

H. H. the Governor of Bombay who came to Bombay on Tuesday morning left by the Deccan Queen on Wednesday evening for Poona.

CHECKING SPREAD OF FALSE RUMOURS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Hon. Secretary of the Citizens' Conciliation Committee writes:—

The Citizens' Conciliation Committee has succeeded in getting all the shops and bazaars in Mandvi open. A Ward Committee was also formed.

The unfortunate happenings on Monday, when there was serious trouble at Khan Bazaar created consternation and business was again brought to a stand still, as people had lost confidence and as there was no sense of security of life or property.

A meeting of the merchants and residents of the locality was held yesterday at the office of Mr. Karimji Jivanji, the well-known Bohra merchant. Speeches were made by Dr. Meisheri, Mrs. Janabai Rokade, Mr. Karimji Jivanji, and others. Leaders of the two communities gave mutual assurances that they would take every precaution to see that incidents like those of Monday did not occur again. It was also decided to station one Hindu and one Muslim merchant in each street who would stop the spreading of false rumours, and be available to render every possible assitance to the residents of the locality.

A MUSLIM LAD STABBED

Ali Mohamed Umer, a Muslim lad of 18, who was stabbed at second Bhoiwada Lane, on Monday evening, died in the J. J. Hospital, at 1-40 a.m. this morning.

The coroner held on inquest over the body of the deceased when Haji Ismail Jumma, a Muslim jeweller, giving evidence, said that the deceased was his friend. Witness learnt about his having been stabbed on Monday, and later saw him in hospital, where he died.

The coroner adjourned the inquest till Thursday.

55 Arrests At Dongri

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Fifty-five Mahomedans were arrested to-day by the police. Forty were rounded up at Dongri and 15 taken to custody from Kamatipura.

PISTOL RECOVERED

Siddick Abdul was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on a charge of robbery and with being in possession of a pistol without a license. The magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to custody till June 15.

The accused was arrested by the police in May in connection with the riots. The Commissioner of Police received a complaint from Adam Oosman on May 21 to the effect that he had been robbed of about Rs. 385 at the point of revolver at Memonwadi on May 14. The complainant, the police stated, identified the accused as one of his assailants.

The police recovered a pistol from the accused when he was arrested.

EIGHT HINDUS MISSING

Hindu Relief Committee's Appeal To Public

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Hon. Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee writes:

The Hindu Relief Committee has now started the work of giving legal help to needy persons who are not in a position to engage pleader for the purpose of defending themselves against the prosecutions launched against them before the Special Magistrate at Mazagon, and has engaged for the said purpose the services of Messrs. J. T. Parulker and others who are attending to the work.

RESCUE WORK

People are still approching the Committee from certain centres for being rescued for safer ones, but such localities are now restricted to places like Bhendi Bazaar, Imamwada and Koliwada, and the Committee had to undertake the work of rescuing people from Imamwada to-day.

The Committee regrets to state that Hindus have not reported the names of lost or missing persons within a reasonable time and hence it has been very difficult for the Committee to trace the persons who are now reported to have been lost.

EIGHT MISSING

The Committee has received anxious enquiries from a number of persons who are either relatives or friends in respect of the following persons who are reported to have been lost or missing:—

1. Sikaram Vishnu, residing at Bhendi Bazaar Tabella Chawl.
2. Jaganath Purshottam, residing at Bhendi Bazaar, Tabella Chawl.
3. Vaman Ramnath and his wife, residing at Katha Bazaar.
4. Gangaram Hari and his wife, residing at Sakre's House, Mahomedalli Road.
5. Bapubhai Pragji Desai residing at Mugbat Cross Lane.
6. Bhura Giga, age 12 years, residing at Bellasis Road.
7. Hirachand Ramji age 15 years, residing at Vithalwadi.
8. Shivchand Ramlal Milkman.

CITIZENS' CONCIALIATION COMMITTEE

Press Note

BOMBAY, June 1.

A meeting of the Citizen's Conciliation Committee was held today at 11 o'clock with the Mayor in the Chair.

Several matters were discussed. It was decided among other things to make a general appeal to all the newspapers public associations and public bodies in Bombay City as well as in other parts of the country to refrain from expressing any opinion as to the probable causes of the disturbances in Bombay and offering and other comments which might lead to mutual recriminations between the communities concerned and thereby add to the prevailing tension.

M. C. CHAGLA,
Jt. Hon. Secretary.

STABILISATION OF PRICES

U. S. To Confer With European Powers

LONDON, June 1.

Washington.—The Senate has passed the Revenue Bill by 72 votes to eleven.

The Senate after passing the Revenue Bill also reported favourably on the Economy Bill designed to reduce Government expenditure by 238 million dollars or about the same amount due from deferred war debts, the chief item in which is a Flat ten per cent. cut in Government salaries "without exception" as voted by the Sub-Committee of the appropriations Committee.

The Revenue Bill included a 100 per cent. tax on incomes earned by violation of the State and Federal Laws and a tax of five per cent. per hundred dollars on sales of futures on produce markets.

A very favourable impression has been created here by the action of Congress and by the announcement of the proposed conference between the United States and Europe to find means of stabilising prices of which hitherto there has been no discussion of details of programme.

It is understood, however, in the State Department that the scope of the Conference will be wide and probably include tariff quotas, monetary reforms and subjects generally related to commerce and banking.—Reuter.

LIBEL CASE AGAINST PARSI KNIGHT FAILS

Magistrate Dismisses Mr. Talati's Complaint

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The complaint filed by Mr. Madanlal N. Talati, (L.C.P.S.) against Sir Nasarvanji Choksey, a medical practitioner, was dismissed today by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum, who held that the words complained of were not defamatory.

After reviewing the facts of the case, His Worship observed that the genesis of the complaint was that for some time past a public controversy was going on whether holders of L.C.P. & S. degreec of Bombay and similar inferior degress should or should not be included in the All-India Medical Register contemplated by the All-India Medical Council Bill now before the Legislative Assembly.

INFERIOR DEGREES?

Proceeding, His Worship stated that there were two sets of opinion on that question. One said that the L. C. P. & S. degree holders being of an inferior calibre and qualifications on account of their inferior training should not be included in the All-India Medical Register and should not be placed on the same footing as the holders of the Indian and British University degrees and all allowed to exercise the same rights and privileges as the latter. The other set of opinion was that the L. C. P. & S. of Bombay and holders of similar inferior degrees in other parts of the country should be included in the All-India Medical Register. The complainant allege that the respondent was one of the exponents of the first set of opinion and with that view he wrote a letter in "The Times of India", dated March 29, 1932. Dr. Choksey, 'inter alia,' wrote as follows:—

SEQUEL TO COMPETITION.

"Unfortunately it has so happened that the majority of licenciates have settled down the practice in towns and big cities lowering the standard of practice in those places through the unhealthy competition with the latter."

Continuing His Worship said that the complainant alleged that these words were deliberately and maliciously written with a view to creating a hostile atmosphere and were defamatory of that group of practitioners to which he (complainant) belonged, and, therefore, he was defamed in respect of his calling. It was common ground, the magistrate said, that the respondent did not know the complainant at all and hence there was no malice. It was also a common ground that a controversy was going on in the medical circles and in the press on that subject.

Dr. Choksey had discussed all the 'pros' and 'cons', His Worship said, to support his view and his sole aim was to place the facts in their proper perspective before the public. The issue was whether the words complained of were defamatory of that class of practitioners. It was admitted that that class had inferior qualification and training, and were meant as a cheaper agency to suit Indian conditions.

"NOT DEFAMATORY."

In His Worship's opinion, the words complained of were not defamatory. Even granting that they were defamatory, it could not be said that they were defamatory of the complainant, as his identity was not established. Again granting that they were defamatory of the complainant, exceptions 3 and 9 of the defamatory section would protect the respondent. There was no malice and the words were used in good faith, which was proved by the fact that the alleged defamatory words were toned down in the process of reproduction from the report submitted by the President of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, to the secretary of the Government of Bombay.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

His Worship, therefore, dismissed the complaint under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as there was no sufficient ground for proceeding.

Mr. Kantilal Thakore appeared for the complainant, while Mr. P. J. Shroff for the respondent.

MARATHI ACTOR ON TRIAL

Alleged Kidnapping A "Minor" Girl

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Further evidence was led by the prosecution to-day, at the resumed hearing of the sensational case in which Krishna Tulsiram Agarwale, formerly an actor on the Marathi stage, stands charged with kidnapping a "minor" Maratha girl before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum.

At the outset the girl was cross-examined by Mr. M. N. Talpade, Counsel for the accused.

Inspector Wagle of the Bombay C. I. D., who was next examined, narrated how he followed the accused and the girl to Surat and finally arrested them on January 23, last at Hatti, a village near Ajanta Caves, in the district of Aurangabad in the Nizam's Dominions, and brought them back to Bombay.

The father of the girl was cross-examined at length as regards her age.

Further hearing was adjourned to June 13, when two more Prosecution witnesses will be examined.

PISTOL AND 13 CARTRIDGES

Two Youths Arrested For Alleged Possession

CALCUTTA, June 1.

Two youths, Anil Kumar Bose and Janakinath Banerjee, have been arrested for the alleged possession of an automatic pistol and 13 cartridges at Tollygunj last night.—A. P.

The CHAMP

Wallace BEERY
Jackie COOPER
star of "Skippy"
KING VIDOR
the director of the screen's triumphant feats from "The Big Parade" to "Street Scene"

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P M
THE CAPITOL
Book Your Seats Now Plans Open.

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Please note change in Timings.

M.G.M.'s RECORDS BREAKING MIRACLE PICTURE.

TRADER HORN

The supreme in thrills the last word in jungle adventure and a gorgeous love romance.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle."
T. T. ON LONDON
New York, June 1.

Previous Closing	3.60
To-day's Closing	3.68 5/8

T. T. NEW YORK

London, June 1.

Previous Closing	3.69 1/8
To-day's Opening	3.69 3/8
To-day's Closing	3.68 5/8

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER
New York, June 1.

Previous Closing Rate	5.48
To-day's Opening Rate	5.41
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	5.23
Difference	—.22

Broach Expectation Rs. 150

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER
Liverpool, June 1.

Previous Closing Rate	4.00
To-day's Opening Rate	3.86
Difference	—.14
To-day's Closing Rate	3.91
Difference	.09

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, June 1.

Silver Ready	16 15/16
	Unchanged
Silver Forward	17
	Plus 1 anna.

China bought and sold. Market quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET
Bombay, June 1.

Silver Ready	55	15	0
Silver Jestha	56	0	0
Silver Ashadh	56	2	0
Gold	28	1	0

PATHE CINEMA.

TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

SENSATIONAL SCREEN THRILLER

A man and a girl pit their brains against the sinister mind of an arch criminal who has baffled the greatest detectives.

SATURDAY NEXT:
"77 PARK LANE"
featuring
BETTY STOCKFELD
and
DENNIS NEILSON—TERRY.
A UNITED ARTIST PRODUCTION
Booking at ROSES or the Theatre.
Phone: 41561.

"UNAUTHORISED LEAFLETS"

Dispensary Raided: Doctor And Compounder Arrested

CALCUTTA, June 1.

Following a raid on a dispensary in the city, the police arrested four persons including a doctor and his compounder.

It is stated that the police recovered unauthorised leaflets from there.—A. P.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1932

THE HARASSED PRESS.

It is unfortunate that in addition to the extraordinary disabilities and harassments from which the Press has to suffer at the present time under the wide powers conferred upon the Executive by the Emergency Powers Ordinance, there is no uniformity of procedure either in the Secretariats or in the magisterial courts in carrying out the provisions of the Act. We think the Government of Bombay stands alone up to the present in having taken advantage of its powers under the Act, as amended by the Ordinance, to demand security from a newspaper for an article written on a subject which has no connection at all with the political movement to deal with which the Ordinance was enacted.

MENACE OR AID?

The Press generally was entitled to rely on the assurance given by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons on February 29th, that action against newspapers was confined solely to incitements to disorder and violence, in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement. The action of the Government of Bombay, however, puts them in a new and far greater difficulty, for it leaves them in regard to criticisms of matters of administration of every kind at the mercy of an enactment, which, as the Chief Justice of Bombay has ruled, brings any charge of misconduct of Government within its provisions. Such a wholesale prohibition of criticism must seem to most people a menace rather than an aid to good government.

A HINT FROM HOARE.

Sir Samuel Hoare, in reply to a question in the House of Commons by Mr. Morgan Jones, while declaring that he had no information regarding the demand for security from "The Bombay Chronicle" threw out a hint of the justification that may possibly be advanced for the action of the Local Government, when he said he considered that "any malicious attempt to belittle Government's authority at a critical moment was tantamount to an incitement to disorder." Malice is an issue which can only be properly decided by a judicial trial. It cannot be assumed. But under the Press Act it need neither be assumed nor decided for all the court has to consider, if an appeal is made, is whether the words cited in the order "tend" to bring the Government into hatred or contempt.

HARDLY CREDIBLE?

But be that as it may, whether there is malice or not, incitement to disorder or not, that does not exclude the article in question from the benefit of the Secretary of State's own explicit assurance to Parliament and it is hardly to be believed that even Sir Samuel Hoare will easily discard his own undertaking, in view of the fact that the ordinary law can deal with malicious incitements to disorder and adequately punish the culprits if found guilty. The article for which the "Chronicle" has been penalised can, by no stretch of imagination be construed as an incitement to disorder, since its whole tenour and object was the stimulation of the authorities to take strong measures to suppress disorder. We await Sir Samuel Hoare's further pronouncement on the question with interest, if not with much hope.

WHO WILL PAY THE DIFFERENCE?

In the meanwhile the proprietors of the "Bombay Chronicle" have deposited the security demanded. In doing so they have been given reason to complain of that want of uniformity of procedure that we have mentioned. Government paper of the face value of the required amount was refused by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who insisted on securities of market value to that amount. In other courts securities of the face value are readily accepted and we do not understand why the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, who declined to hear any arguments, is so insistent on the larger demand. Government paper may fluctuate in the market, but we assume that it is an unarguable proposition that Government can never repudiate the face value of its own securities. And we hold that, when the Act says "or its equivalent value in Government securities" it means the face value of such securities, an assumption that is supported by the action of magistrates in other parts of the country. If the market value of the securities further deteriorates, will the Chief Presidency Magistrate be prepared to make up the difference, if and when he is called upon to return the security?

Now In Full Cry.

The Anglo-Indian papers have been for some weeks past preparing the ground for the reception of Provincial Autonomy, with safeguards, when it is vouchsafed to this country through the generosity of Sir Samuel Hoare and his many supporters on the Tory back-benches. When the plot was first exposed in the columns of "The Chronicle", there were expressions of painful surprise on the part of Anglo-Indian journals at this alleged injustice to the Government, both here and in England. But they have now fallen in line, in obedience presumably to the "hukum" from Simla, and accepted it as the best solution of a difficult political problem.

RUBBISHY ARGUMENTS.

Many specious arguments have been produced from the rubbish heap in support of the scheme, but the "Daily Gazette" takes the palm for both originality, transparent dishonesty and ingenuity. It believes that it is sheer waste of time and utterly absurd to design the "roof of India's new constitutional buildings, before the foundations have been designed, much less built." The argument is no doubt plausible, but the foundations of the "new constitutional buildings" cannot be built in the way they are proposed to be built now. If the roof is not properly built the building will never be able to weather the least political storm, much less a hurricane, for which every country must be prepared. The Karachi paper is deeply pained at the incapacity of Indians to understand the political problem and writes that this merely repeats "evidences of educated Indian's incapacity to look facts in the face and to show some political constructive statesmanship". At present only these Anglo-Indians, who act as a gramophone to the bureaucracy, apparently have got a monopoly of these virtues and none else.

DON'T AGITATE!

The paper evidently believes that the progress of reforms can be too quick to be good for the country and assures Indians that, in the future "India's progress in the direction of responsible self-government will be considerably slower than many would wish." This insolent screed winds up with the ponderous advice that "continually nagging the Government to perform the impossible, does not help matters in the least." The underlying motive of this disingenuous homily is plain, that Indians should not agitate for reforms in any manner. When they resort to constitutional methods they are accused of "nagging Government" and when they take to direct methods of making their grievances felt, the country is ruled with the help of ordinances! The moral is that India should accept what is given her by her rulers in their generosity, and not utter a word of protest. It is time for these Anglo-Indian journals to realise that, whatever happens India will not be satisfied with anything less than the modest demands which have been embodied in the resolutions of the Congress.

HOARE OR SANKEY?

In the course of a statement in the Commons Sir Samuel Hoare stated that the Sankey Committee which was devising a Constitution for India was a "body of officials and its purpose is to prepare materials for the consideration of a committee of the Cabinet" and that it was "of a purely advisory kind. Its function was, "working out in detailed and practical form the general statements of policy made to the Round Table Conference by the Prime Minister and approved by the House of Commons; in so doing it is taking into account the conclusions of the Consultative and other committees which have been sitting in India. Its work is of a preparatory character". It will be seen that this description does not agree with that given by Lord Sankey of the work his Committee is doing and it is enough to suggest that there are fundamental differences of opinion in the "National" Cabinet. We do not know whose opinion will ultimately prevail, but Lord Sankey, in whom India trusts as little as in Sir Samuel Hoare, is obviously in a minority and is easily overruled by the Tory Secretary of State.

In this respect the London correspondent of the "Statesman" writes that Lord Sankey was obviously telling the truth when he said he was drafting the constitution and that "the committee must be carrying out its work in advance of any Indian agreement, or of any agreement between the Cabinet and Indian leaders, on almost every important principle which will stand to be defined in the Indian constitution." All this means that while the farce of a Consultative Committee is kept up in India for the benefit of constitutional pandits in the Liberal camp like Messrs. Jayaker, Sapru and others, there is a readymade scheme in England which will be forced on India whether she wants it or not. Since Sir Samuel Hoare thinks, or at least says, that the Congress has been conquered, the Cabinet has only to prepare a scheme and compel India to accept it, which the Moderates, with some preliminary manoeuvring, will agree to work for all they are worth. But there is bound to be some further trouble in the British Cabinet and the main issue to be settled will be: Whether Lord Sankey or Sir Samuel should have the final voice in shaping India's future political destinies.

DISCOURTEOUS

The Government of India's letter to the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce, regarding the appointment of Indian representatives to the Ottawa Conference, is discourteous in its tone and shows how little responsible the Government are to public opinion. The latter asks why the Federation should interest itself in the appointment of representatives and advisors when that body has publicly dissociated itself "with the whole object of the Conference." Do the Government suggest that those who disapprove of a particular plan to be discussed at the Conference should have nothing to do with the appointment of representatives professing to speak on behalf of the people. The Federation and other Indian bodies, while they oppose the plan of Imperial Preference sought to be imposed upon India, have a right to know what is being done about the Conference in their name and at their country's expense.

PAYING THE PRICEOF INACTION

Lessons Of 1929 Ignored

(By VAIKUNTHRAI A. DESAI).

It is impossible for any one not to be touched by the unfortunate happenings in Bombay for now over a fortnight. The Mayor has formed a Conciliation Committee and the rich amongst the Hindus and the Mahomedans have formed relief committees. I have often asked myself, during the last ten days, are we in any way near the end of the trouble? I feel that unless proper steps are taken, and that too, at once and in the right direction these communal scuffles, rowdyism and hooliganism, will unfortunately be a chronic epidemic in Bombay.

EXAGGERATED RUMOURS.

The Conciliation Committee meets, and occasionally goes round the affected areas. The police and the military patrol and round up the 'mavalis.' The hooligans keep quiet, when the police and military are active, and the moment routine business starts, as usual, a false or at least an exaggerated report goes round that some Mahomedan is belaboured by some Hindus in some place or other, or vice versa, and the panic spreads.

ORGANISED VOLUNTEERS NECESSARY.

I may humbly ask the Mayor and the Conciliation Committee what have they done to stop these false and exaggerated reports? What have they done to bring about reconciliation? Bombay is lucky in having a very just and sympathetic Police Commissioner. Bombay is lucky in having Sardar Suleman Casam Mitha, who is ever ready to allay such troubles. Having worked and moved about constantly all over the city during the riots in 1929, I admit that the Commissioner of Police was perfectly justified in stopping the so-called volunteers from freely moving about in the city during the present troubles.

But it is a pity that even now there are no re-organised volunteers working all over the city, as they ought to be, in every locality under a responsible head.

It is a pity that Dr. Deshmukh's period of Mayorality ended very soon after the 1929 riots were over. The Citizens' Peace Committee decided to have a permanent Volunteer norps. Certain rules were framed and adopted by the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Peace Committee, but soon after a new President was to be elected and all attempts to have meetings of the Executive Committee failed, and unfortunately what ought to have been done then was not done.

EFFECTIVE ACTION IN 1929

I believe that unless there is a rigid check over the communal ravings in a section of the Press and unless there are volunteers spread all over the city, responsible for every lane and bye-lane and a central organisation watching and guiding from a central place like the Municipal Offices, we are not likely to be in any way near the end of these troubles. During the riots in 1929 four telephones were constantly busy for all the 24 hours of the day for days together. There was an effective check on all false rumours spreading. Being in charge of volunteer corps during the 1921 and the Dharavi riots, and as stated above in 1929, I can say that there must be a complete and effective check on the spread of false and exaggerated rumours and that can only be achieved by having City Guards or Volunteers spread all over the city.

A WONDERFUL RESOLUTION.

After writing the above, I have come to know of two things from the papers:—(1) that the hostilities have subsided and that there is no fresh case reported for over 16 hours; (2) that Mr. Laxmidas Raoji Tairsee was about to be molested while acting as a member of the Conciliation Committee and that the Conciliation Committee has passed a wonderful resolution and forwarded it on to the Commissioner of Police.

I have been moving round the city and however much I wish otherwise, I am afraid we cannot say yet that the present trouble is absolutely over. With all apologies, and excuses to my friend Mr. Tairsee, I wish in the interest of the city that he was stabbed. The death of Rama Pandoo does not and cannot wake up our citizens to a full sense of their duty, but if Mr. Tairsee were today in the hospital, would the Conciliation Committee have sat quiet? Would they have rested content with passing such a ridiculous and meaningless resolution?

WAKE UP EVEN NOW.

Volunteers or City Guards are essential, not to disturb the police and the military (which they are sure to do if not under proper control and organisation), but to supplement their work, to do the essential work of gradually creating honest and true confidence.

It was a sad mistake not to have started a properly organised corps in 1929 under the Peace Committee, with the Mayor, whoever he may be, as the President. Will the Conciliation Committee wake up even now?

Notes of the Dav

Why Gag them All.

Many Provincial and District conferences, not purporting to be organised under Congress auspices, are being banned by Government or the organisers proceeded against, as if their unlawful character were a matter of course. There should be some limit to this wholesale gagging of public opinion. People, who are soon to obtain responsible Government, may well be given a chance to give expression to their opinions on the present political situation. If in doing so they should violate any law, the authorities have now a hundred ways of punishing them. It may conceivably be helpful to Government to allow the public to express their views in the absence of Congress leaders in jail. Several Collectors and Commissioners and other presidents of Aman Subhas and Conferences are daily telling the people that the Congress is crushed and that the inmate loyalty of the masses to the present regime is now manifesting itself. If so, why not let public conferences express their views?

At Last.

At last the Railway Board has decided to meet the All-India Railwaymen's Federation at Simla about the middle of this month to discuss the question of retrenchment, particularly in the light of recommendations of the Murphy Committee. Thousands of men have been thrown out of employment and workers have been greatly agitated by this uncertainty, and they have definitely threatened an All-India Railway strike. So far the general opinion expressed in the ballots has been favourable for such a step. The Railway Board could have avoided all this by meeting the Federation and discussing the question frankly with the leaders and by arriving at a decision acceptable to both parties. But they failed to do so, and have sat all these months cold and immovable at Simla, as if they were not concerned with the fate of thousands of men who are being thrown out of employment for one reason or another. The evidence before the Murphy Committee plainly showed that things are not all right on the Railways.

Reforms In Baroda.

Baroda is justly proud of its numerous libraries dotted all over the State. But the President of the State People's Conference, held last week, claimed that there were more liquor shops in the State than libraries and that the liquor revenue was alarmingly increasing. The State Government is rich enough to forego that tainted revenue but refuses to enforce even progressive prohibition. The Government enjoys huge accumulated surpluses of revenue, thereby showing that it takes more from the people than is necessary. The President of the Conference pointed out that the agriculturists, who formed 64 per cent of the State's population, were heavily indebted to the extent of Rs. 11 crores. He rightly holds the view that the best way to remedy the many administrative evils in the State is to confer responsible Government on the people. Such Government is indeed their birth-right, the Princes on their own admission being only trustees. The people have the right to terminate the trust and administer their own affairs.

Government Propaganda.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied in the Commons that he would take such steps as he could to counter the Congress propaganda in America but he did not think it worth his while to prepare a report of the work of the Congress for circulation abroad. That would have done more harm to the Government than good, for then they would have had to mention the number of prisoners in jail at the present date. Even the official figures might have staggered humanity. Every year a number of Indians and Britishers, both men and women, go out, it is alleged with Government support, to do propaganda in America against the Congress and the Indian Nationalist movement. The latest recruit is said to be one Miss Kendall, who has written a book condemning all things Indian, in the approved style of Miss Mayo, though it has failed to attract wide attention, like Miss Mayo's effort. It would be interesting to know how many lakhs are wasted by the Government on such propaganda and what good it does them.

END NASIK DISPUTE

Trustees Asked To Allow "Depressed" Classes To Enter Temple

BOMBAY, Wednesday

Sjt. Mathradas Visanji, President, of the Hindu Unification Committee has sent the following letter to the Trustees of the Ram Mandir Ramkunda, Nasik:

Sirs,—The members of the Unification Committee of the Hindu Sanrakshan Mandal in Bombay appeal to you to end this fratricidal dispute by allowing entry to our "depressed" classes brethren to the Temple and Kunda at Nasik and above all to settle it amicably between ourselves.

MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE

Proceeding To Simla To See Viceroy

TRIVANDRUM, June 1

It is understood that the Maharaja of Travancore is proceeding to Simla shortly, reaching there on 15th June, being specially invited by the Viceroy as it is believed that some important matters now pending before the Viceroy require personal consultation.—A. P.

Mysore Darbar Donates For Swadeshi Exhibition

MYSORE, May 29

(By Mail)

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has donated the sum of Rs. 200/ from the Privy Purse for the Swadeshi Exhibition which has been organised by the Swadeshi Sabha, Mysore and which, as already reported, will be opened by the Dewan of Mysore on the 11th June next.—A. P.

Tipsy-Cake

Another favourite gone wrong and any number of mugs realising that they were April Fools.

* * *

Shallow men believe in luck; strong men believe in cause and effect.—Emerson.

The people who backed Orwell are in a class by themselves.

* * *

Indian tea, writes the "Statesman", 'has been given a preference at considerable cost to Britain.....Is there anything to be offered in exchange?' Oh dear, yes! Lots of things! But why this spirit of bargaining. India will be glad to oblige with anything she is asked to give.

* * *

Of course, there are a few disgruntled people who might have put the question the other way:

"India tea has been subjected to a tax of 2d. per lb. in Britain, is she to get nothing in return?"

But that would not be true Satyagraha!

* * *

Among the irregularities in accounts discovered by the Director of Army Audit, as related in the latest report, mention is made—the whole lot being too numerous for full mention—of

"overpayment of command pay to certain officers, erroneous payment of kit and clothing allowances, overpayment of messing allowances, overpayment of durbar outfit allowance, erroneous grant of pensions and double payment for single supply of stores."

And we suppose the payees all got away with it. Why didn't we join the Army?

* * *

The police authorities in Virsad have noted the names of the occupants of about 34 houses that have national flags painted on the walls. This is not a matter that need cause the authorities much trouble in view of the large reserves of official white-wash generally kept in stock.

* * *

Before the Government break up in Bombay we would also appeal to them to set up special courts to try the riot cases—"Free Press Journal" Page 4.

"How a section of the Muslims in the city were carrying on a regular propaganda to incite Muslim mobs against Hindus was revealed to-day at the Mazagaon Special Court before Mr. Oscar H. Brown.—"Free Press" Journal Page 1 Same day.

* * *

"In our opinion", says the Dalal Street organ, "there should be a complete cessation of resorts to direct action on the part of either the Hindu or Mahomedan Communities". That's just what we are all thinking—so kind of Uncle C. to have put it into this delicate phraseology for us.

* * *

There was an active search for the brains of the Conciliation Committee yesterday. The report that the C.I.D. took up the enquiry and found them in a softened condition securely enclosed in the crania of the respective members is not yet confirmed.

* * *

Sir Samuel Hoare considers that any malicious attempt to belittle Government's authority at a critical moment is tantamount to incitement to disorder. Is it safe for us to say that we most cordially agree with this sentiment? We hope the dear gentleman will be ready to apply it in England.

* * *

Some fat-headed M.P. asked the Secretary of State whether it was safe, in view of communal riots to have Hindus and Mahomedans serving in the same regiments. This was too much even for Sir Samuel who promptly turned down the suggestion.

* * *

It was a fat-headed question but, all the same, it gives one furiously to think of the distorted vision of India, which these outbursts of communal strife create in the eyes of the ignorant public of the West.

* * *

It's a pity that the gentleman who put this foolish question cannot come here and see Hindus and Mahomedans working amicably together in hundreds of offices and Government departments and even sleeping side by side on the foot-paths wherever the Curfew order does not run.

* * *

"A small group of girls sang one of his songs as the plane took off.—A.P.

This seems to add a new terror to flying.

* * *

"ONLY ONE AMERICAN LEFT."

We knew the crisis was pretty bad. But we hope it wont come to this, because the only one left might be Hoover and not Charlie Chaplin.

HAVE THE ELDERS FAILED?

Helpless Fatuity Suggests That We Must Look To The Youth Of The City For Salvation

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

On Tuesday there was a gratifying subsidence of disorder and outrage. At the time of writing nothing further has happened to disturb an improved situation. But the atmosphere is still murky, feeling still runs high in many quarters and the mood of suspicion and resentment still holds the field. Let it be emphasised once more, therefore, that the vigilance of authority cannot be relaxed and the need for the energetic services of unofficial conciliators is more strong than ever.

I am sorry to say that, instead of this need meeting with a sensible and whole-hearted response, time is being wasted and feeling further fomented by suggestions of a kind that are neither conciliatory or helpful in any sort of way.

CHARACTERISTIC FATUITY.

I may pass over briefly the fatuous suggestion, which comes from the fertile field of fatuities in Dalal Street, that there should be an immediate declaration of policy by the Government in regard to disorders in the city. What sort of declaration is required and what good it is expected to do, is not clear. The Government can have only one policy and it may be taken for granted—that they are determined to use their utmost powers to put down disorder and to hold the scales even. Beyond that, there is nothing they can, or ought to, say. And for this reason no declaration is needed.

Sensible and helpful suggestions can be of great value in stimulating them to more energetic action, if and when necessary, and experience shows us that officialdom, though it may resent and be ready to penalise strong criticism, is not at all backward in acting on the advice of and adopting useful, practical suggestions put forward by, its critics. What is wanted at a time like this is constructive suggestion. There is no sense in vaguely calling for more "drastic steps". And to accompany this with a veiled threat of "direct action", which means an intensification of strife, is the most mischievous performance which has yet been put up in the quarter whence it issues.

FOOLISH AND MISCHIEVOUS.

Nor can one compliment the Conciliation Committee on its latest performance. After prolonged discussion and cogitation on Tuesday the Committee passed a resolution about something that "it strongly suspects" a really amazing thing for a "Conciliation" Committee to do. It suspects that there is some organisation behind the present troubles and that plenty of money and active brains are directing the spasmodic attacks and assaults; so it decided to draw the attention of the Police Commissioner and the Home Member (in the reverse order of their precedence) to the suspicion that it entertains and to request it to set on foot immediately a thorough investigation with a view to trace such an organisation and ruthlessly put it down.

IS THIS CONCILIATION?

Apart from the 'gauche' phraseology of the resolution, which might have been drafted by a schoolboy, the proposal it embodies is so foolish, as well as mischievous at the present juncture, that one is inclined to wonder whether an enquiry as to where are the brains directing the operations of the Conciliation Committee would not be more to the point. Unfortunately, this is no time for enquiries of any kind. If the Committee has nothing better to do than to embody its suspicions, however strong, in tortuous resolutions the sooner it goes into dissolution the better.

Suspicions of all kinds are flying about and they are causing most of the mischief and playing the chief part in keeping up the state of feeling which is responsible for the recrudescence of disturbances. But what on earth, may I ask, in all sincerity, has a Conciliation Committee got to do with suspicions, except to allay them and, by doing so, to create an atmosphere that will make the task of conciliation possible?

IS THERE ANY ORGANISATION?

Such an investigation, as the Committee proposes will certainly not clear the air. In the first place, I am quite certain that, if the Home Member and the Commissioner of Police were to abandon all their other activities and devote their whole time, with the support of the entire force of the C.I.D., to such an investigation, they would never succeed in discovering the brains behind the outrages or where the money comes from, if there is any money in it at all.

Personally, I do not believe there is any organisation behind these disturbances, or if there is, it is purely ephemeral and originates and evaporates with the occurrences of the moment. What is behind, is the atmosphere of suspicion and distrust and hatred, which, I repeat, the Committee should strive to dispel, instead of passing resolutions calculated to make it more murky and make everybody distrust everybody else.

WHY DON'T THEY ENQUIRE THEMSELVES?

And, if the Committee's suspicions are well-founded as well as strong—and they offer no evidence to support them,—why don't they hold an enquiry of their own? If there is anything to be found out, I am sure they are more competent to make the discovery than the Police Commissioner (2) or the Home Member (1). They are far more closely in touch with the quarters, which might be suspect, I presume, than any one else.

More than that, if the Committee's suspicions are really worth anything at all, and not merely a sample of the sort of mischievous rumours that are careering around and should be ignored by men with any sense of responsibility, why don't they come out with them and stand the racquet? Perhaps, they would be unable to formulate them if they were asked to do so. This only makes their action in passing this resolution the more reprehensible. Has any one ever heard of responsible authority being asked to conduct an enquiry with nothing but a Committee's strong suspicions to go upon?

COME OUT ON THE MAIDAN.

If, on the other hand, these suspicions can be formulated and the Committee really believes that any useful purpose will be served by an investigation, it is a public duty to be more explicit, and tell us what they are, why they suspect and whom or what sort of people they suspect? In this connection, by the way, one member of the Committee not only suspects, but says he could give the names of "educated mawalis" who are instigating or directing the disturbances. Why does he not come out with the names? If he *knows* them, here again it is a public duty to reveal them to the public.

CLEAR THINKING WANTED.

It is easy enough to entertain these suspicions but it is better to engage in clear thinking, and anyone who thinks clearly about these disturbances, must be forced to the conclusion that there are no brains and very little money behind them, and obviously no general directing organisation, though there may be plenty of "educated Mawalis", "dadas" and "goondas" taking advantage of every opportunity that comes to hand to instigate ignorant, fanatical and ruffianly people on the one side or the other to revenge and retaliation. But, my own impression, is that, unless any of them are caught red-handed, to fix responsibility on the guilty individuals is almost an impossibility.

Generally speaking the outbreaks that occur are in the nature of spontaneous combustion arising out of the internal ferment created by the sizzling of communal passions, on the elimination of which the Conciliation Committee should be concentrating all its energies.

AN EXAMPLE.

Let me give an example. On Saturday, after two days of comparative peace when everybody hoped the disturbances had subsided, murders, assaults and other outrages broke out again. How? A Mussalman was wantonly and brutally assaulted in a Hindu locality and this acted as a spark to the inflammable material in Mahomedan localities that only required that one spark to set it in a blaze. Will the Conciliation Committee suggest that this was the work of a brainy organisation and only made possible by the distribution of funds. One could not have a clearer illustration of the fact that these disorders recur because the feeling that provokes them is kept alive and there are still people on both sides, ready to commit outrages if they get the opportunity without any incitement or instigation, and others whose passions are worked into a fury of vengeance directly they hear of an outrage having been committed.

I do not deny that there may be ringleaders and instigators or that communalist propaganda has produced all the trouble, but that any intelligent organisation is responsible for the origin of the riots or the recrudescence of disorders, seems to me utterly far-fetched.

THE IMMEDIATE ISSUE.

Anyway, to come back to the immediate and most important issue. The business of a Conciliation Committee is to devote itself to the work of conciliation and not to propagate further ill-feeling by giving expression to suspicions which it asks somebody else to investigate.

If this Conciliation Committee is so helpless and cannot understand how to tackle its job, it had better make way for people who understand the meaning of the word "Conciliation" and the kind of work that it involves, instead of remaining as a provocative source of further ill-feeling.

I am almost inclined to think that Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha has put his finger on the need of the moment when he says,

> "The elder generation have failed and betrayed the country in their ignorance, jealousy, selfishness, bigotry and fanaticism."

and calls to the youth of the city to save us from the inferno that threatens to swallow it up.

TURF CLUB DEFAMATION SUIT

Complainants' Allegations Against Committee And Stewards

ILLEGAL, SILLY & HIGH-HANDED THINGS"

The following is an extended report of the proceedings on Tuesday in the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. Thakker, 6th Presidency Magistrate in the case in which Mr. Fardoonji M. Fardoonji charged Mr. Geddes a steward of the Western India Turf Club with defamation.

A summary report appeared in our issue of yesterday.

TWO DISALLOWED RESOLUTIONS.

The complainant in his evidence said:—

I produce the two resolutions which I wanted to move but which were disallowed by the accused. In disallowing these resolutions without giving me an opportunity of moving them accused acted arbitrarily. Accused addressed the meeting. He first He first spoke about the financial aspect of the club. After that he spoke about the articles I had written in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the letter I had written in the "Times of India." I produce the cutting containing the letter 21-1-1932. In referring to the articles he just touched one of the several points.

I had mentioned in my articles and my letter and that point was regarding the number of Indians sparingly admitted as members of the Turf Club. I mean the Indians were kept out as far as possible by the Committee. Then he launched a personal attack on me saying that I was an irresponsible person and the members were to consider what to think of a man like that. He spoke about my having been previously appointed a Judge for a year; my having been given the work of supply of Stores for four years which he was taking away from me.

"A FALSE STATEMENT."

The last was a false statement inasmuch as I had voluntarily given up the work of supply of stores. He said I had applied for a post or two in the Turf Club—and had failed to get them. He said that in consequence of all this I was writing to the Press.

He then said he had in his possession a letter wherein I had stated that I would see him (Mr. Geddis) out by all fair means. That was also a false statement.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

I am nearly 60 years of age. I am a Contractor in the work of building, repairs, painting works. I have good knowledge of racing. According to me during the last 20 years there were some Stewards who ought to have known something about racing. The Stewards about whom I have written do not know as much about racing as I do. In my opinion they are neither fools nor dishonest. I don't say that they are neither straitforward nor honest. It is difficult to say whether within the last 25 years of my experience there have been stewards who had as much knowledge honesty and probity as myself.

ACCUSED'S HONESTY.

I doubt Mr. Geddis's uprightness. One reason is the part he took in the Langly Darcy Case and the evidence he gave there. It was a long case. I was there at a part of the hearing. I came to the conclusion that the evidence of Geddis was dishonest. I have a copy of the evidence given by him and the statements he made are in my opinion dishonesty to any member of the graceful. I said so in my letter. I am not prepared to impute dis- Committee stewards, to any Judge or Secretary. They are all honest except the accused. My grievance against the Western India Turf Club is bad racing, which means unclean racing, uncleanliness is due to their want of knowledge of racing.

BEARS ILL-FEELING.

Accused bears me ill-feelings because of my letter (Exhibit I) and the articles.

COMPLAINAN'S LETTER

The following letter addressed to the accused by the complainant produced as an exhibit in the case:—

BOMBAY, May 31.

I address this letter to you in a formal manner because I dislike doing anything which savours of hypocritical affability. I dare say you remember the conversation we had anent my application at the two interviews I had with you at the close of the Bombay racing season. You need not then have used expressions in support of my application when at the back of your mind you were actuated with the one desire to throw my claims if any overboard. It is fortunate that I have not to depend on my living on the sweet pleasure of gentlemen like you.

Captain Hopkins' election to the post was a foregone thing. I know that our Secretary Mr. Gulliland before he left on leave worked hard to get him in and if I am rightly informed the Captain's application was even left with you. I dare say if the file of applications were studied with firmness plenty of more deserving men would be found but thanks to the policy of nepotism which so potently and persistently guides the administration of the club merit does not count. You have just to take stock of the number of useless officials you have appointed and the fabulous sums you have been paying them in one way and in another. It would be pertinent to ask where was the need to advertise and invite applications from differnt parts of the world for the post, to appoint subcommittees and call meetings, and go through the whole farce when the post was earmarked for a particular man? To my mind the whole arrangement is cruel and deceitful and hardly redounds to the credit of men entrusted with responsibilities.

"SILLY AND HIGH-HANDED THINGS."

The past Committee of which you were a member has done a number of illegal, silly, and high-handed things and were it not for the apathy of the members of the club and of the racing public you and some of your friends would enjoy a very short life on the Committee. I think that in the interest of racing and of the racing public it is highly desirable that immediate steps should be taken to remedy the existing state of affairs, and in this connection I propose very shortly to enlighten the public in a series of articles with the history and administration of our club.

I would hardly be guilty of using strong language when I say that the part you took in the Langley Darcy case and the statement you made in court to support Mr. Langley were such that they would lead an impartial critic to arrive at one of two conclusions, namely, that, as a witness, either you were defending your friend at the risk of your honour, or that you were ignorant of the elementary knowledge of racing and either conclusion would be good ground for permanent disqualification of you to act either as a steward or as a member of the Committee. Apart from these and cognate matters it would be interesting for the racing public to know the credentials of some of you gentlemen to act as stewards.

"GLARINGLY CRUEL."

There is a limit to selfishness and autocracy but the policy of selfishness and autocracy that has dictated the actions of you Britishers in the affairs of the club is so glaringly cruel that it needs the application of a powerful brake and a drastic change in the happy old order.

A CORRECTION

As regards the report about him which appeared in the Evening Edition of the "Chronicle" yesterday, Mr. H. M. Chowna telephones to say that it is absolutely incorrect. He never stirred out of the house on the day.

"SOCIALIST BY VIEWS AND JOURNALIST BY PROFESSION

Improbable For Desai To Be A Member Of British Labour Party And Communist Party At The Same Time

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS IN MEERUT CASE

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, May 30.

Mr. D. P. Sinha continuing his arguments on the 28th on behalf of Mr. M. G. Desai referred to a prosecution document namely an alleged letter to Mr. C. P. Dutt from Mr. M. N. Roy in the course of which the formation of a European Bureau was suggested in order to serve as an ideological centre for Communists who were unable to work in India.

MEMBER OF LABOUR PARTY.

At the time Mr. Desai was described to be a member of the C. P. G. B. there was evidence to show that he was intimately associated with Mr. Brailsford and his paper "The New Leader" and was also recommended by him to the Editors of several other papers including the "Daily Herald" with which he had actually come in contact at that time. In 1926. Mr. Desai became a member of the Labour Party and an admission card was issued against his name. It was improbable that he had joined the Communist Party already since such a dual position could not have been allowed both by the Labour Party and the Communist Party Headquarters.

SEIZED BOOKS AS EXHIBITS.

At his landing in India a number of books and papers were seized from Mr. Desai by the Custom Officials. The list put in as exhibit contained only those books which the Customs officials thought fit to be examined by the Government. These books Mr. Sinha pointed out were only a part of Mr. Desai's literature equipment. Mr. Desai was a journalist by profession and a Socialist by views. It was not surprising therefore that he liked to study books on topics all and sundry. He should naturally possess a professional interest in the views and doctrines detailed in the books.

LETTERS.

The letters found with Mr. Desai included one from Mr. Joshi, one from Mr. Brailsford, two from Mr. Arthur Field, and an introduction letter from the Editor of the "Sunday Worker" Mr. Sinha contended that though Mr. Arthur Field was mentioned as a coconspirator there was no evidence to show that he was in anyway concerned with the Conspiracy, and moreover his handwriting had also not been proved. According to Inspector Foster, Mr. Arthur Field was an old journalist, Mr. Field had been a coorespondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" and Mr. Desai had also held this post. The fact therefore that Mr. Desai possessed his letters did not exclude his innocence and it could not serve as a proof of his being implicated in the Conspiracy.

MERE NOMINAL ACQUAINTANCE.

Mr. Sinha next pointed out that though Mr. C. P. Dutt was constantly worried over the question of finding a suitable correspondent for the "Sunday Worker' in India and had often written to both Messrs. Spratt and Bradley in this connection he never thought of entrusting the job to Mr. Desai. This instance showed how nominal an acquaintance Mr. Desai had with Paper and its Editor.

THENGDI IN COURT.

After a lapse of several months Mr. D. R. Thengdi an accused in the case who was a convalescent at Poona attended the Court today. He was very week and could hardly even stand without support. It is believed, the Judge has further granted him a leave of absence for two months. It is expected that he will again go back to Poona. He remained only for few minutes in the dock.

THE CLASSIC RACE AT EPSOM

An Event Replete With Historic Associations

(BY "BENDIGO.")

The Derby has rightly been described as the world's greatest race. Founded one hundred and fifty-two years ago by Sir Charles Bunbury and the Earl of Derby, it is the only classic for thoroughbreds, which makes a universal appeal.

The famous Epsom Downs on which the race is run, is rich in historic associations. It is strange that only twice since the Derby was instituted has the race been won by a descendant of the founder of the Blue Riband of the English Turf. In 1787 Sir Peter Teazle, owned by the Earl of Derby, won the race. One hundred and thirty-seven years later (1924) the present Lord Derby had the distinction of winning the race with Sansovino.

People from all parts of the world take a trip to Epsom on Derby Day. The sight witnessed on such an occasion cannot easily be forgotten.

THE CANDIDATES.

This year's contest promises to be exciting in the extreme. What with the glamour of the Irish Sweepstake and the high class quality of the field, attention has been focussed on the event for some months now.

Orwell, the favourite, is spoken of as the best three-year old of modern times. Miracle's connections, however, believe that their representative will lower the colours of Orwell and confound the prophets.

France has hopes in Hesperus, who ran third in the Two Thousand Guineas. The Aga Khan's representatives are Firdaussi and Dastur. Prince Ali Khan pins his faith in Jackdaw the Second.

LIKELY ORDER OF SUCCESS.

Fred Darling may spring an unwelcome surprise with Cockpen.

The best bred horses in the race are Orwell, Firdaussi, Dastur, Cockpen and Miracle. The race is likely to be contested by the group named above. In anticipating the judge's verdict, I should place them as follows:—

ORWELL	1
MIRACLE	2
FIRDAUSSI	3

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Previous winners of the race are:—

1900.—DIAMOND JUBILEE.
1901.—VOLODYOVSKI.
1902.—ARD PATRICK.
1903.—ROCK SAND.
1904.—ST. AMANT.
1905.—CICERO.
1906.—SPEARMINT.
1907.—ORBY.
1908.—SIGNORINETTA.
1909.—MINORU.
1910.—LIMBERG.
1911.—SUNSTAV.
1912.—TAGALIE.
1913.—ABOYEAUR.
1914.—DURBAR II.
1915.—POMMERN.
1916.—FIFINELLA.
1917.—GAY CRUSADER.
1918.—GAINSBOROUGH.
1919.—GRAND PARADE.
1920.—SPION KOP.
1921.—HUMORIST.
1922.—CAPTAIN CUTTLE
1923.—PAPYRUS.
1924.—SANSOVINO.
1925.—MANNA.
1926.—CORONACH.
1927.—CALL BOY.
1928.—FELSTEAD.
1929.—TRIGO.
1930.—BLENHEIM.
1931.—CAMERONIAN.

Chembur Conviction

(From A Correspondent.)

CHEMBUR, May 31.

The 8th "Dictator" of Trombay Island was arrested by Chembur Police on 29th for holding Flag salutation. He was sentenced to 6 months' R. I. by Kurla Magistrate and 25 Rs. fine.

The Bombay Keralaya Samaj

The Office of the Samaj has been opened at 11 Jivaji Mansion, opposite Fire Brigade Station, Dadar. Members are requested to pay their subscriptions either at the Office of the Samaj or to the Samaj representatives when they call on thew. The Office of the Samaj will be open between 7-30 to 9 a.m. and 6 to 9 p.m.

PILES
CURED IN 7 DAYS.
No operation, no internal medicine—only by the use of 7 pessaries of "PILESORINE" a sure cure is guaranteed. Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature.
AGUERINE DEPOT, KARACHI.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES
are made having reduced cement to liquid pull (grout) that is why they are Best and Strongest.
RAVAL & Co.,
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

DO NOT BELIEVE THE TALES OF BLUFFERS AND SO CALLED EXPERTS.

THERE IS NOT A SINGLE RUBBEROID WATERPROOF FACTORY ANY WHERE AS YET IN INDIA.

WHO SAYS INDIA CANNOT PRODUCE SWADESHI WATERPROOFS?

INDIA CAN PRODUCE ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING

BUT BLUFFERS SELL FOREIGN & JAPANESE WATERPROOFS AS SWADESHI

INSIST The Bluffers to mention in their Bills or Cash Memos that the Waterproof you buy from them is PURE SWADESHI

WHY PAY DOUBLE THE PRICES AND PURCHASE JAPANESE OR FOREIGN WATERPROOFS AS SWADESHI?

WHEN

MARROTT'S German Make or Sixty Per Cent Indian Waterproofs are The Best & Cheapest in India

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K.C.MARROTT, THE INDIA'S PREMIER HOUSE FOR NEW WATERPROOFS. Head Office:—185-187, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Branch Office:—89, ASOKA BUILDING, PRINCESS ST., BOMBAY. SITARAM BUILDING, near Crawford Market, BOMBAY. G. S. MHASKAR, KANDAWADI NAKA, Girgaum, BOMBAY

Poona City Branch:—179, BUDHWARA, KARVE BUILDING.

COCKTAIL PARTY TRAGEDY

Singer's Wife Shoots Magistrate's Son

LONDON, June 1.

Tragedy followed a cocktail party at Knightsbridge, London, the victim, Mr. Michael Scott Stephen, son of a Kent magistrate, being found shot dead in the flat of Mrs. Elvira Dolores Barney (daughter of Sir John Mullens, a Government broker) who married Mr. John Sterling Braney, an American singer. The latter is at present travelling in America. Five shots were heard after the quarrel.—Reuter.

SILVER COINAGE FOR TURKEY

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 31.

New silver coins of the value of the Turkish lira and smaller denominations will shortly be introduced in Turkey. The State Bank has been authorised to purchase the necessary silver for minting the new coins which will shortly be put into circulation when a corresponding quantity of paper liras will be withdrawn and destroyed.

It is believed that the new coinage will not at first exceed the nominal value of ten million Turkish liras.

THE C. P. & BERAR PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank accepts FIXED DEPOSITS at the following rates:—

	Months.
4½ p.c. per annum	9
5 p.c. „ „	12
	Years.
5½ p.c. „ „	2
6 p.c. „ „	3
5½ p.c. „ „	4
6 p.c. „ „	5
6½ p.c. „ „	6
	or more years.

CURRENT SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS OPENED.

All sorts of Banking business undertaken.

Rules on application.

G. A. BHONSULE, Manager.

Nagpur City, 1st May, 1932.

ANNUAL READING

1 Year, Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year, Rs. 10. Correct answers for five questions about futurity, Re. 1. V.P. As. 5. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. Hanuman Astrological Office, Tirutani, S. India.

COLOUR BAR IN BRITAIN

Plea For Abolition

LONDON, June 1.

Speaking at an Africa Society dinner, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary for Colonies, strongly pleaded for sympathetic treatment of coloured people in Britain. He pointed out that many coloured persons in Britain were men of the highest educational qualifications, through whose eyes their fellow countrymen would see Britain. Nothing could be more unfortunate than that such men should occasionally be refused admission to some restaurants and other public places in Britain. Here was an opportunity for everybody who talked about unity of the Empire to practise what he preached.—Reuter.

EMPIRE'S BAD COTTON YEAR

Uganda Maintains Her Lead

LONDON, June 1.

The production of cotton in all Empire fields except Uganda fell off considerably in 1931. The British Cotton Growing Association in its annual report attributes the decline in some instances to unfavourable climatic conditions and in others, to disinclination to grow cotton at the unremunerative prices prevailing.

Uganda's yield of 200, 200 bales from 739,630 acres under cotton maintains that Protectorate's outstanding position among the cotton producing countries of the Empire both as regards output and quality.—B. O. W.

INCHCAPE'S BURIAL

World Tributes To Shipping Magnate

LONDON, June 1.

The lament "Flowers of the Forest" was piped when a coffin bearing Lord Inchcape's remains, on which rested his yachting cap, was lowered into the grave by the estate workers at Glenapp. Wreaths included a floral replica of the yacht Rover and tributes from representatives of the shipping companies. A large congregation was present at the memorial service at St. Margaret's, Westminster.—Reuter.

FRESH SECURITIES

President Hoover demanded additional economies totalling 400,000,000 and also favoured allowing the Finance Reconstruction Corporation to increase the issue of securities to 3,000,000,000. The Finance Committee at a special meeting again rejected the sales tax but approved of a tax of one cent per gallon of petrol, yielding 150,000,000 and voted it.—Reuter.

STEVENS STABBING CASE SURPRISE

Charge Framed Under A Different Section

RANGOON, May 31.

The Steven stabbing case took a new turn to-day when the prosecution counsel filed a revision application before Mr. J. P. Doyle, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Hanthawaddy, against the Magistrate's order framing charges against the accused Chit Sein under Section 324 I. P. C. and not under Section 307 I. P. C. as urged by the prosecution u

Both parties with respective counsels appeared before Mr. Doyle when the question arose as to whether the Sessions Judge of Hanthawaddy had jurisdiction over Rangoon police courts. Arguments were fixed for June 4.—A. P.

EX-SUB-INSPECTOR ROBBED

Gun And Jewellery Carried Away

LAHORE, May 31.

One double-barrelled gun and 25 cartridges along with some jewellery worth about Rs. 6,000 have been stolen from the house of Diwan Lachman Prashad, Retired Sub-Inspector of Police, last night. The house is situated in a locality notorious for thefts. When Mr. Smith was Senior Superintendent of Police in Lahore he carried out prolonged campaign against burglars who had committed innumerable burglaries in this area.—A. P

FACTORY EXPLOSION

LONDON, May 31.

Marseilles.—At least six men have been killed in an explosion of a chemical factory at Gardanne near Marseilles. Two others have been seriously injured and eight more have received slight injuries.—Reuter.

MAKER OF MODERN SCOTLAND

LONDON, May 31.

Scottish school children will be given a half holiday on September 21 on the occasion of the centenary of Sir Walter Scott, announced Sinclair, Secretary for Scotland in the House of Commons to-day.—Reuter.

MADRAS ELECTRIC RAILWAY

The District Traffic Superintendent, Egmore, S. I. Railway wires under date June 1:—Through running resumed on the electric suburban section at 22:30 hours on May 31.—A.P.

HINDUS LEAVE NAGPADA

On Tuesday a large number of Hindu residents were removed from Nagpada in lorries provided by the Hindu Relief Committee.

RIGHTS AS OLD AS FISH IN THE SEA

Chowpatty Fishermen's Wail Against Invasion

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In an application addressed to the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, ten fishermen doing fishing business on Chowpatty foreshore invite attention to the notices served on them by the city enginear for the removal of their huts on the Chowpatty foreshore and to the criminal cases filed against them in the Girgaum Police Court and state that they have been doing their fishing trade at Chowpatty foreshore from times immemorial. The huts constructed by them on the foreshore are intended mainly for housing their fishing boats and the fishermen prior to their setting out to sea. Though these huts are made of "zavlis", there has never a case of fire on the Chowpatty foreshore. These huts are erected there only during the fair season and are removed during the monsoon.

In their opinion the action taken against them is not called for by any emergency so great as to oust them from their hereditary rights on the foreshore.

RECOGNITION.

They point out that the Chowpatty foreshore was handed over to the municipality by Government subject to the right of the fishermen doing their trade thereon and subject further to the understanding that the municipality will not interfere with the huts and also other things which the fishermen keep on the shore for the purpose of their trade. Government before giving permission to the Tilak Memorial Committee to erect a statue of the late Lokmanya Tilak on the foreshore had insisted that the committee should first obtain the consent of the fishermen trading there.

It is requested that all these facts connected with the rights of the fishermen on the foreshore may be considered sympathetically and that in the meantime proceedings taken against them may be stayed.

PRESIDENCY LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.,

Record Of Progress

The following are extracts from the Directors' report for the year ended 31st March 1932, which was submitted to the shareholders, the Presidency Life Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay, at its second ordinary general meeting held on May 8, last: —

"Your Directors have the pleasure to submit you this 2nd report together with the Audited Revenue Account and the Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March 1932. The Company has been able to maintain a steady progress on sound and economical lines inspite of the economic depression and unsettled business conditions throughout the Company

Upto 31st March 1932 total New Business issued and paid for during the year was 209 policies of Assurance for Rs. 2,27,250. It is not usual for Insurance companies to be able to build up a substantial Life Fund at a low cost during the initial stages of the first few years. However it will be seen that your Company has been able to carry a substantial proportion of its receipts into Reserve Funds maintaining the lowest expense ratio shown in the first year."

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Paper of the finest quality for all classes of Book Printing is now manufactured in India.

THE TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS are the leading makers of these papers—Indian Bamboo and Indian Grasses are the principal raw materials used in the manufacture.

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Please mention this paper when replying.

INCREASED ACTIVITY

Presidency Provident And General Insurance Company Shows Rapid Progress For 1931

The annual reports for 1931 of the Presidency Insurance and of the General Insurance Company for the year ending March 1932 show that the Companies have kept up their progress in spite of general depression in the country. The funds have been increased nearly 99 per cent and now stands at about Rs. 1,50,000. The Premium income has also shown proportionate increase. The concerns have been making as usual a steady headway and has been able to keep up its record progress from year to year. Total number of policies issued now exceed 25,000 and shows the extraordinary popularity of the Companies. The working has throughout been marked by economy and efficient management.

The Companies now issue all kinds of Policies and for any amount at a small premia. Policies are issued from Rs. 125 to any large amount and with or without medical examination as desired. This is a new change in Indian Insurance policy. The Presidency Life is the first India Life Assurance Company to issue policies without medical examination.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

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A Purely Indian Company Managed by Indians

Progress of the Company proves its popularity.

New Business written in 1931	Rs. 58,66,000
Business in force ..	Rs. 2,50,00,000
Total funds exceed .	Rs. 35,00,000

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM, LIBERAL BONUS

All forms of Life Assurance Transacted.

Applications for Agencies in unrepresented areas will be considered.

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His Highness The MAHARAJA of KAPURTHALA

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Leading Continental Manufacturers of Latest Type

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BLEACHING, DYEING, FINISHING, MERCERISING, PRINTING, CALENDERING — of — COTTON, WOOLLEN, SILK, ART SILK, JUTE, etc. GOODS

as supplied for the last 40 years to the Leading Mills in Ahmedabad, Bombay, Sholapur and Calcutta Districts.

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Best Manufacturers of Fine Cloths, such as

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Mullmulls,
Sarees,
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and
Shirtings.

Managing Agents.

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Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, BOMBAY

MILLOWNERS & OTTAWA

Non-Committal Reply To Government's Request For Views

The Government of India invited views of the Bombay Millowners' Association on the question of India's participation in the Ottawa Conference. The Government explained the circumstances in which they had decided to take part in negotiations which might result in recommendations that a preferential tariff agreement should be concluded between Great Britain and India.

The Government of India's policy has hitherto been based on a single-decker tariff consisting mainly of purely revenue duties but containing certain duties imposed in pursuance of the policy of discriminating protection for Indian industries. In the case of two classes of imports, namely, articles manufactured from steel and cotton piecegoods, differential rates of duty are at present in force upon goods of British and those not of British Manufacture. These differential rates of duty were, it was stated, incorporated in the tariff in the interests of the consumer in India.

PREVIOUS TREATIES.

All commercial treaties and trade agreements into which India has entered with foreign countries are, in the matter of tariffs, confined to the reciprocal grant of most-favoured-nation treatment, that is to say, India undertakes in them to grant to the other party treatment in respect of imports and exports not less favourable than that given to any other foreign country. No treaty or trade agreement has hitherto been entered into on a bargaining basis, by which is meant the grant of a preferential rate of import duty in India in return for the grant of reciprocal benefits by the other party to the agreement.

Now the Import Duties Act, 1932, recently passed by the British Parliament, has imposed with effect from the 1st March 1932 a general duty of 10 per cent "ad valorem" on all goods imported into the United Kingdom with certain exceptions, and empowers Government to impose additional duties on the recommendation of an Advisory Committee. Under the provisions of the Act goods produced or manufactured in the Dominions and India will until the 15th November 1932 be free of the general duty of 10 per cent. and also of any additional duty which may be imposed. Dominion and Indian products have thus been given free entry into the United Kingdom for a period of eight and a half months, and the object of this provision is to give an opportunity to each country in the Empire, if it so wishes, to enter into a trade agreement with the United Kingdom. If no such agreement is made with India His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will be free after the date mentioned above to impose on all imports from India any duty authorised by the Act.

IN INDIAN INTERESTS

In these circumstances, the Government of India considered that it was clearly in the interests of the country that the offer made by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom should be accepted in order that the possibilities of a special trade agreement might be discussed by representatives of the two Governments in connection with the forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa. At the same time, they made it clear that, if the conclusion of a trade agreement between Great Britain and India was recommended involving any changes in the Indian customs tariff, any such changes proposed would be placed before the Indian Legislature for its approval, and that the Government of India had no wish to put any such changes into effect unless the Legislature was satisfied that they were in the interests of India. Further, in the exceptional circumstances, and in view, particularly of the shortness of time remaining before the Conference, the Government of India desire to know whether the Association wished to make any suggestions which might, in its opinion, be brought specially to the attention of the Indian Delegation.

MILL-OWNERS' REPLY

The Committee of the Millowners' Association in reply, stated that the question was one on which it was difficult for any public body to express a definite opinion at this stage. Even if the matter was to be looked at from the strict business point of view, and the political considerations inherent in a discussion of the problem were to be brushed aside, no definite conclusions could be reached until the whole field of trading and industrial relations of the two countries was covered by detailed investigation. Indian opinion could not be expected to pronounce an opinion either on the principle of Imperial Preference or its application to existing circumstances, until reliable data were available, which would clearly establish the advantages to be gained by India by reciprocal trading agreements between the two countries. Such an investigation was only possible at the Conference which has been convened, and until its conclusions were known, judgment had perforce to be reserved.

THEIR BOUNDEN DUTY.

It is too early to draw any conclusion about the deliberations of the Ottawa Conference, but it was the duty of the Mill-owners' Association to give a definite expression of their opinion. In spite of heavy import duty on manufactured goods they have failed in checking foreign competition. Heavy decline in imports of yarn and manufactured goods from foreign countries is mainly due to utter poverty of masses of this country. Commodity prices have declined far below the cost of production and the debts of masses have increased enormously.

FARMERS' DIFFICULTIES.

India is an agriculturist country with nearly 50 per cent of the population engaged in this line. Present prices of commodities are far below the cost of production and in many cases it becomes absolutely impossible for farmers to pay their annual rents to Zamindars and the Government. Their debts are increasing by leap and bounds and with the present Exchange ratio, farm products of this country are penalised by 12-1/2 per cent. in the International market. Thus once in every eight years they are required to give away free their crops to maintain the present Exchange Ratio.

THINK FIRST OF MASSES.

If Lancashire mills or Indian mills have a right to exist and thrive, they must think first of masses of their country who are reduced to utter poverty and are starving. If mills expect a reasonable margin of profit on the textile industry, they must also look to the interest of agriculturists and secure a same margin of profit for them also. If mills become blind to their own interest, it will ultimately lead to their own ruin. There was a time when Lancashire, better known as the cloth shop of the world, enjoyed the monopoly of supplying cotton manufactured goods to the civilised world. Now it is in a tottering condition. If Indian mills do not want to be faced with similar condition, they must look to the interest of the Indian masses, on whose buying capacity, their prosperity depends.

MAN PAYS TO BE EXECUTED

Instalment Plans

An unemployed mason named Josef Kalab, who has been arrested at Olmuetz, has made an astonishing confession of having carried out a murder on the instalment plan. A man of 62 named Joseph Pollach had suffered for thirty years from asthma and desired to commit sucide, but lacked the courage. He had frequently offered large sums to tramps and beggars to kill him, but they were afraid.

Kalab, however, agreed, and received 5,000 crowns (£40) in ten instalments. On paying the last instalment Pollach took Kalab to a barn. Kalab was hanging him when the rope broke. The two men then went together and bought a new rope. In the evening when a second attempt was made the rope held. Kalab became frightened and cut Pollach down. The latter died in hospital, however, two days later

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FROM

Indian Yarns

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THE CENTRAL INDIA SPG., WVG. & MFG. CO.'S "EMPRESS MILLS", NAGPUR,

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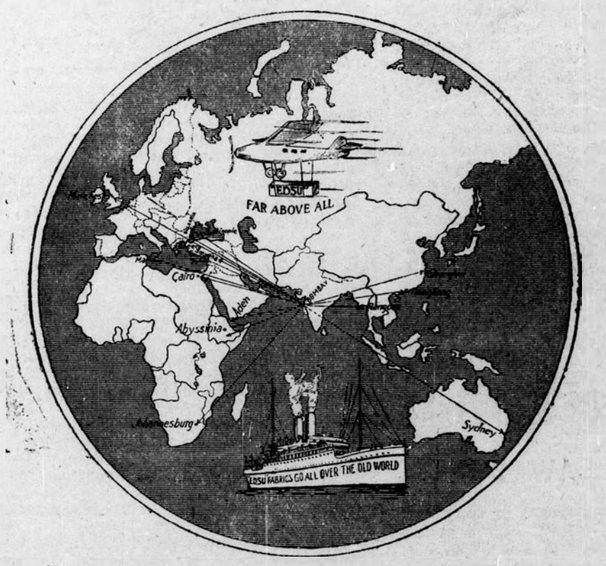
BECAUSE—Whether in slumps or in boomtimes everybody, rich or poor, finds us cheap.

BECAUSE—EDSU is never behind the times or out of date, but is always smart and new.

BECAUSE—EDSU is Swadeshi.



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Hemstitched Bed Sheets	from	2	10	0
Hemstitched Pillow-slips	„	1	0	0
Plain „	„	0	6	0
Fancy Counterpanes	„	1	9	0
Honeycomb Bath Towels	„	0	12	6
Huckaback Face Towels	„	0	6	3
Dusters	„	0	1	9
Polishing Cloths	each	0	6	0
Swabs	„	0	3	9
Dining Table Napkins	per doz.	2	8	0
Tea Table „	„ „	2	2	0
Dining Table Cloth	per yd. from	0	13	6
Fancy Mattress Cloth	per yd. „	0	7	9
Bordered Tea Cloths	each	1	0	0

Four out of the nine EDSU *shops in Bombay*

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FORT, 67, Esplanade Road,
BYCULLA, 340B, Victoria Gardens Road,
PAREL, 231/235, Supari Bagh Road.

IF YOU REALLY WANT TO SAVE MONEY YOU SHOULD BUY EDSU

How France Keeps Her Grip

"DIVIDE AND RULE" IN SYRIA

Patronising Christians Against Muslims

In the following article in "The Times" its Special Correspondent in the Near East gives on interpretation of French policy in Syria and the Lebanon, and describes the political outlook of the Lebanese, who are shortly to elect a new President.

The Near East correspondent of "The Times" writes from Beirut.

To those who think of the French Mandate for Syria as relating to a united territory the multiplicity of what are now known as "les Etats francais du Levant" comes as a surprise.

The title is not merely a matter of form. The State of Syria, for example, which has Damascus for its capital, is quite as distinct from the Republic of the Lebanon, with its capital at Beirut, as is Palestine from Transjordan. Each has its own constitutional Parliament, its own administration, and even its own flag and postage stamps. Apart from these there are the separate "governments" of Latakia and the Jebel Druse, not to mention the Sanjak of Alexandretta, which, though nominally part of the State of Syria, is separately administered. The only links between these separated territories are the Customs frontier which surrounds them all and the common French control of their administration.

SEPARATE TREATMENT.

The object of the French in thus subdividing the country seems to have been to deal separately with different sections of a population varying widely in faith and racial composition. Even under the Turks the Lebanon was a Christian reserve when no Turkish soldier might set foot, and as such attained a higher degree of civilization than most of the rest of the Empire. Latakia is inhabited mainly by members of the two nonconformist Moslem sects, the Nusairiyeh and the Ismailiyeh. The people of the Jebel Druse are a race apart with a secret religion of their own. The separation of Alexandretta had in view the simplification of the transaction of frontier questions with the Turks.

SEGREGATION.

The principle of segregating the different religion has not, however, been strictly maintained. The original territory of the Lebanon has been enlarged by the addition of the ports of Beirut and Tripolis with their environs and of the rich valley of the Bekaa, which lies between the ranges of Lebanon and Anti-Leoanon. The Bekaa is full of Moslems; so is the Tripolis area. Even at Beirut about two-fifths of the population are Moslems, so that until the complete figures of the new census have been published it is a moot point whether the Christians of the new Lebanon really form a majority.

However that may be the arrangement has the effect of clipping the wings of the Moslem Nationalists, whose strongest centres are in the interior, at Damascus, Aleppo, and Homs. The Nationalists are impatient for complete independence and for the realization of Utopian schemes for an Arab confederation. The Lebanon, on the other hand, with its Christian papulation, is ready enough to lean on France. The people of Latakia, the Alaouites, as the French prefer to call them, are also satisfied to be secure from religious persecution in their own "enclave." Thus the French, if they find it expedient to yield to the demands of the Nationalists and grant the State of Syria such independence as Iraq has obtained from Great Britain, will still be able to keep them on the curb through their control of the coast. That at least is one interpretation of French policy in Syria.

CHRISTIANS.

The 300,000 Christians of the Lebanon are the pivot of French policy. It was her traditional role as their protector against Moslem fanaticism which furnished France with her main title to the Syrian Mandate, and her plans for the administration of the whole territory have always been based upon them. She can claim that her establishment of the Greater Lebanon as a sort of sanctuary for the Christian Churches of the Levant has been justified by the use which they have made of it. During the last 10 years Beirut has become a home for Armenian refugees; the Armenian Catholic Patriarch and the Gregorian Armenian Catholicos of Cilicia have taken up their residence in the Lebanon. So also has the Maronite Patriarch of Antioch.

It may be questioned, however, whether the French exercise of the Mandate would not be more fruitful if it were being used to accustom Christian and Moslem to live together in harmony in one territory instead of carefully separating the faiths and sects. The present arrangement is irritating to the Moslems, who complain bitterly that the French apply the system of "divide et impera" and favour the Christians at their expense. The partitioning of the country cultivates a narrow parochial outlook in the minds of its inhabitants. It deprives them of the educational effect of sharing in the administration and development of a large territory which touches other countries under foreign rule at all its borders. Moreover, it greatly increases the costs of administration. One of the most serious sources of discontent in Syria is the heavy Customs tariff which provides the revenue to pay for the French troops and officials.

Even in the Lebanon itself, where the reasons for partitioning the country are most appreciated, there is a growing sense of the disadvantages which it involves. The Maronites are perhaps the only section of the population there who are fairly unanimous in its favour. They have the tradition of an independent existence and a firm belief in the dangers to which they would be exposed if they became a minority in a predominantly Moslem State. The remainder of the Christians are not nearly so apprehensive. They insist rather on the handicaps which the present system lays upon the country, the advantages which the seaboard would reap if it were in closer association with its hinterland, and the saving which would be effected in the administration if the country were united.

The politics of this miniature Republic of 600,000 souls certainly do not present a very edifying spectacle. The Lebanon has enjoyed its nominal independence for six years, and during this time the Government has found reason to more than double its Budget. Public employments have been multiplied without scruple, pensions have been granted without reason, and an opportunity given to a small number of professional politicians and their following to exploit the machinery of government for their profit. One leading gentleman is understood to be drawing no fewer than six pensions for different public offices which he has held in succession, and he is still active.

RELIGION AND PATRONAGE

The multiplication of posts is due in part to an attempt to satisfy all the numerous creeds which are represented within the borders of the Republic. The Constitution stipulates that all religious faiths shall be treated alike. This has been interpreted to mean that each is entitled to a representation in the administration proportionate to its numbers. If a Greek Orthodox Judge or a Uniat Armenian sanitary inspector is not succeeded on death or retirement by another member of his own faith there is a political crisis, and a way out of the difficulty is often found creating a few new posts.

The grumblings of the taxpayer may be imagined. There is a fairly natural tendency to place the blame for this state of affairs on the French since every Government Department has a French councillor whose influence can be decisive if he cares to apply it, but the French councillor, no doubt, holds that his duty is to encourage the native administrater to use his own initiative, and, like Gallio, he is particularly reluctant to intervene in matters which have a religious aspect.

PERVERSE TASTE.

The perverse taste for politics which the Lemanese are exhibiting is also a natural result of their acute native intelligence. It is no mere accident that the Greek, who is commonly regarded as the Jew of the Levant, has found no footing in Syria, that Syrian emigrants are making fortunes all over the world, that the Press of Cairo is largely in their hands. The Syrians are undoubtedly an exceptionally able people. Those of the Lebanon moreover, have unusual opportunities for educationg themselves. They have schools of all sorts, both native and foreign, and two universities. The educated class is therefore unusually large and takes to politics with alacrity.

PANCHGANI PARSI HIGH SCHOOL

Annual Sports Gathering

The annual Atheletic Sports and Prize Distribution of the Parsi High School, Panchgani, came off on the 26th inst. when Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dastur Nowshirwan Dastur Kekobad, Head Priest of the Parsis for the Deccan and Malwa, presided, and Mrs. Nowshirwan gave away the prizes.

About 500 guests were present including Mr. P. Kotwal, C.B.E., retired Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Mr. Sirdesai, I.C.S., Khan Bahadur Nusserwanjee Damri, Rev. A. Dixon, Principal, Boys' High School, Mr. Pandit, Principal, Hindu High School, Dr. and Mrs. E. Madon, Dr. and Mrs. Beals, and Dr. and Mrs. S. Vakil.

The School was "At Home" on the occasion and the School Band was in attendance.

At the conclusion of an attractive programme the report of the School for the year 1931-32 was read out by Mr. Edibam, the Headmaster, on behalf of Principal Billimoria who could not do so on account of ill-health. The report showed that the work of the School had received the appreciation of the Educational Department, Government Officials and other distinguished visitors. The results at the various examinations were very satisfactory. In the Matriculation Examination all the 10 boys sent up were successful. In the Trinity College of Music Examinations 7 were sent up and all were successful, 4 securing honours. In the Government of Bombay Drawing Examinations 12 boys were sent up out of whom 11 were successful.

After the report was read out, Mrs. Nowshirwan distributed the prizes.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Sirdar Dastur Nowshirwan then delivered his address as follows: "It has given Mrs. Dastur and myself great pleasure to preside at this pleasant function, and to follow the items of the interesting programme which the students of this institution have gone through before this gathering.

I have been very favourably impressed with the general intelligence and the physical bearing of the students of this school; and on your behalf congratulate the management on the excellent results of their efforts, both on the intellectual side and the physical side. I have been closely connected with a successful educational institution in Poona, and I claim to speak with some experience. The development of the physique of the students and the rational development of their intelligence, leads to the building of character which is the chief aim of education.

The report read before you on behalf of the popular Principal Mr. Billimoria and the ocular proofs we have received, fully justify the claim made by the management for this school. I need scarcely add that the credit for the achievement is justly due to Mr. Billimoria, who despite the handicap of failing health, has evinced marvellous energy and indefatigable zeal in making this school a useful institution of our Parsi community. Let us all wish that he may be speedily restored to health to resume his task with redoubled energy."

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"DESAI NOT CONNECTED WITH ANY COMMUNIST GROUP"

His Interest In Indian Seamen's Union Was Only Of Journalistic Character, Says Meerut Defence Counsel

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, May 29.

At the resumption of the Court on the 27th inst. after a deadlock of two days, Mr. D. P. Sinha resumed arguments on behalf of Mr. M. G. Desai. He pointed out that the Prosecution Case was that during his stay in England, Mr. Desai was associated with communist organisations and activities. In replying to the allegations Mr. Sinha referred to them item by item.

There was evidence to show that Mr. Desai went to the Labour Research Department while in England for reference and consultation purposes just as he went to the British Museum or India Office Libraries. Mr. Brailsford had given evidence that he too had made similar use of the Labour Research Department.

SEAMEN'S UNION.

Mr. Sinha then argued on the alleged connection of Mr. Sesai with the Indian Seamen's Union (London), which was amongst the alleged conspiratorial organisations. Mr. Desai had declared in his statement that he personally was not connected with any organisation of Indian Seaman. The Prosecution relied upon the copy of an intercepted letter written by Mr. Desai. Mr. Sinha attacked the evidence of the Copying Officer who had himself admitted his unsatisfactory knowledge of English, defective powers of observation and bad memory. Mr. Sinha urged that the copy made by such a witness was not to be relied upon. The other piece of prosecution evidence was an article on Indian Seamen written by Mr. Desai for the "Bombay Chronicle" in March 1925. This article, Mr. Sinha argued, was a mere moralisation on the formation of a Trade Union and the facts in the article were from indirect and not direct sources. The conveners had sent notices, etc. to Mr. Desai who was known as an Indian Journalist. Mr. Desai had only touched upon the material painting it with some local colour. The Prosecution had filed many other documents about the Indian Seamen's Union but they did not mention any connection of Mr. Desai with this organisation. Mr. Desai wrote to the "Bombay Chronicle" in March 1925 and returned to India in Nov. 1927 and throughout this long period there was not the slightest evidence of Mr. Desai's association with the Indian Seamen's Union.

ONLY AS A JOURNALIST.

Mr. N. M. Joshi was in the witness-box and it was significant that the Prosecution did not question him to prove Mr. Desai's connection with this body. All these facts, Mr. Sinha argued, went to prove that Mr. Desai's interest in the Indian Seamen's Union was of a journalistic character.

"NOTEWORTHY OMISSION."

Mr. Sinha next dealt with that part of the Prosecution evidence which was meant to prove that Mr. Desai was associated with the Communist party of Great Britain while in England. The prosecution had filed a list of nine Indians who called themselves the Indian Communist Group and they were asked by the Moscow Headquarters to join the Communist of Party of Great Britain and work under the Colonial Bureau. In this list there was one "M. A. Desai" and the Prosecution case was that this was a mistake for the name of the accused which is "M. G. Desai." The Prosecution on this basis suggested that Mr. Desai accused was a member of the C P G B. Mr. Sinha argued that as regards the presumption the law was in favour of Desai. The onus of proving that "M. A. Desai" was really a mistake for "M. G. Desai" was on the Prosecution and it had not been done. There was no other evidence to show that Desai was a member of the Communist Party. The Scotland Yard witnesses had not deposed that Desai was a member of the C P G B and this was a noteworthy omission. Mr. Desai had in his statement denied any connection with the C P G B or any Communist Group. The Prosecution had alleged Mr. Desai's connection with the C P G B when the British witnesses had returned to England.

PLANS TO STEM THE "NEW DESPOTISM"

MINISTERS' POWERS OF LAW-MAKING

Important recommendations for the safeguarding of constitutional liberty and the rule of law from the possible encroachments of Whitehall are contained in the report of the Committee on Ministers' Powers.

The Commission was appointed in October, 1929 shortly after the appearance of Lord Hewart's now famous book, "The New Despotism." In it Lord Hewart drew attention to the growth of bureaucratic government in recent years and its menace to the constitutional rights of the citizen.

Two forms of departmental power are examined:

Legislative power, delegated to Ministers in Acts of Parliament, and

The power of making judicial and quasi-judicial decisions.

Emphasis is laid, at the outset, on the fact that the possibility, not the existence, of abuses has inspired the recommendations.

"We see nothing to justify any lowering of the country's high opinion of its Civil Service, or any reflection on its sense of justice, or any ground for a belief that our constitutional machinery is developing in directions which are fundamentally wrong," say the Committee. "Our report draws attention to certain parts of that machinery which are capable of improvement, and certain aspects of its working where specific safeguards are needed."

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The main recommendations in respect of "delegated legislation" are as follows:

1. Provision of a small Standing Committee in each House of Parliament to report on every bill containing a proposal to confer law-making powers on a Minister. The Committee should also report on every regulation made by delegated legislative power. It is suggested that the second reading, or at all events the Committee Stage of any particular bill, should be contingent on the printing, under Standing Orders, of the Committee's report.

2. Every Ministerial bill proposing to confer law-making power on any Minister should be accompanied by a memorandum drawing attention to the power justifying it and defining its limitations.

3. All regulations laid before Parliament should be open to annulment—not modification—by resolution of either House within twenty-eight "sitting days," except when Parliament requires an affirmative resolution.

4. Clauses designed to exclude the jurisdiction of the Courts to inquire into the legality of a regulation or order should be "abandoned in all but the most exceptional cases." When they are included their intention should be plainly stated, and a period of challenge, not less than three months, should be allowed.

"JUDISCIAL" DECISIONS.

Careful distinction is drawn in the report between judicial and "quasi-judicial" decisions of Ministers. In regard to these the main recommendations are:

Judicial functions should normally be entrusted to ordinary courts of law. Their assignment to a Minister should be regarded as exceptional, requiring justification.

In the exveptional cases judicial functions should preferably be entrusted to Ministerial Tribunals rather than to Ministers personally, the tribunals being independent in their working.

Quasi-judicial decisions are best left to the Ministers themselves. But in exceptional cases a tribunal should deal with the judicial side of the function.

Before all decisions, each party should be able to state his case and answer his opponent, and reasoned decisions should be given. Summaries of leading cases should be published for the public guidance.

Save for "the strongest reasons of public policy," after all public inquiries preceding a decision, the reports submitted by those holding the inquiries should be published.

High Court juridiction to compel Ministers and tribunals to keep within their powers should be maintained. The machinery for invoking this jurisdiction, and for appeals to the High Court from aggrieved parties on points of law should be modernised, simplified and made less expensive.

A special Appeal Tribunal to examine issues of fact in exceptional cases is suggested.

PRACTICE DESIRABLE.

The development of the practice of delegating legislative powers, states the report, is inevitable, and within limits, and subject to safeguards, is both legitimate and constitutionally desirable.

On the other hand, the dangers of "skeleton legislation"—inadequate scrutiny in Parliament, the possible failure of court protection to the individual against harsh or unreasonable treatment, loose definitions of powers, lack of publicity, and difficulties of redress—are fully asknowledged.

In particular, the report emphasies the need for more clarity and precision in the drafting of regulations and delegating Acts.

Considerable discussion of the so-called "Henry VIII clause" in some modern legislation is given in the report. The clause, which has appeared in various forms on nine occasions, confers on the appropriate Minister power, usually over a specified period, to modify the provisions of the Act "so far as may appear to him to be necessary for the purpose of bringing the Act into operation." It is so called by analogy of the "Statute of Proclamations," passed in 1539, giving Henry the power to legislate by proclamation.

In two recommendations the report declares that such a clause should be abandoned in all but the most exceptional cases, when special grounds should be stated.

The report and recommendations are signed by Sir Leslie Scott (chairman), Sir John Anderson, Viscount Bridgeman, Dr. E. L. Burgin, M.P., the Earl of Donoughmore, Sir Warren Fisher, Sir Roger Gregory, Sir William Holdsworth, Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, Mr. H. J. Laski, Mr. R. Richards, Sir Claude Schuster, Mr. Gavin Simonds, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, and Sir John Withers, M.P.

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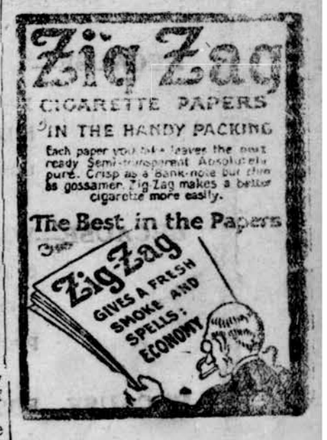
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BIG DECLINE IN AMERICAN COTTON ON UNFAVOURABLE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Serious Situation In America Depresses Stocks To New Low Levels

TRADE PARALYSED BY LACK OF CONFIDENCE

On Tuesday, the New York cotton futures market ruled weak on heavy selling pressure influenced by unfavourable politicall developments and by weakness of Wall Street.

President Hoover informed the Congress about the seriousness of the situation and urged the necessity of balancing the Budget. Passage of Sales Tax Bill is believed to be unlikely.

Trade conditions are paralysed by lack of confidence and the weather for the growing American cotton crop continues favourable.

Cotton prices have declined to new low level whict is far below the cost of production. The international financial and political situation is mainly responsible for the crisis in cotton, otherwise purchase of cotton at present prices is a safe investment.

Bombay, June 1.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market experienced a rude jerk on heavy selling pressure which resulted in a decline of 27 to 28 points.

The political situation in Europe as well as in America has taken an unfavourable turn. Resignation of the German Government and financial difficulties of the Central Europe together with the inability of the United States Government are mainly responsible for the paralysed state of cotton trade and lack of confidence.

The market was weak in the absence of buying, while selling is stimulated by weakness of Wall Street and bearish political news. Values in the Wall Street market have reacted to new low levels.

PRICE MOVEMENT.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of points with October 5.69. There was a small recovery of 2 points from the opening level immediately after opening of the session but a rush of heavy selling pressure resulted in a steady fall in prices. Prices declined 23 points from the highest level and the market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 29 to 27 points. Spot cotton prices declined 30 points at 5.30c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 27 to 23 points. Spot cotton prices declined 23 points at 5.31c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 1 to points. The market suffered from almost complete lack of offtake from trade or outside sources. Sentiment affected by political outlook abroad particularly in Central Europe and America. Weather news continues favourable. The market closed at a decline of 6 to 7 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 4.32d. per lb.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 5 poin's with July 4.49 and October 4.36.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Upper Egyptian cotton futures declined 6 points and Sakel futures lost 8 poin's.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 6 to 11 points.

PROBLEMS TOO NUMEROUS.

The President of the American Cotton Shippers' Association in his annual address said as under:

"Year by year we see our Government growing larger and more unwieldy. Day by day we see our representatives in Congress beset with problems too numerous for the human mind to comprehend, much less to solve. The over-burdened mind becomes an easy prey to all sorts of quack remedies and panaceas promulgated in the main by political self-seekers serving their own selfish ends. The cotton farmer, the cotton shipper, and the cotton trade ask no special privilege at the hands of our Government. Our only plea is that no special privilege be granted at our expense, that no unjust burden be laid upon our backs, and that we be left free and unfettered to work out our salvation in the open and competitive markets of the world. Will they do this? Not so long as the demagogue sees a chance for selfish bain in doing otherwise."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest 5.45—.06
Lowest 5.23—.26
N. Y. October Highest 5.71 (10.07 a.m.)
Lowest 5.43 (at the close.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market continues depressed by financial political apprehensions. Weather favourable. Trade paralysed by lack confidence. Mill activity declining outside India Japan. Sentiment gloomy.

New York.—President spoke Congress to-day pointing out serious situation and urging balancing budget. Passage sales tax appears unlikely. Markets lower on general feeling pessimism.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from Liverpool:

8-50 p.m.:—New York market declined on uneasiness in the European outlook, and on easiness in the Stocks market.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May 31.

July	.23—.28
October	5.48—.29
December	5.62—.28
January 1933	5.71—.27
March	5.86—.27
May	98—
Middling Spot	5.30—.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

July	5.26—.27
October	5.47—.28
Middling Spot	5.31—.28

NEW YORK.
New York, May 31.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	5.41
October	5.66
January	5.87

New York Noon Call.

July	5.40
October	5.65
January	5.87

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, May 31.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	22,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, May 31.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Closing
June 1932		3.99—.06
July 1932	4.05	3.98—.07
August 1932		3.99—.07
September 1932		3.99—.07
October 1932	4.07	4.00+.06
November 1932		4.01—.06
December 1932		4.02—.08
January 1933	4.12	4.05—.07
February 1933		4.08—.07
March 1933		4.12—.06
April 1933		4.14—.06
May		4.16—.07
June		4.19—
Middling Spot		4.32—.04

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 31.

Sakellaridis	
July	5.54
October	5.81
November	5.83
December	5.89
January 1933	5.94
March	6.04
May	6.13
F.G.F. Spot	5.80

INDIAN COTTON

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple) p	3.84
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	3.96
Broach Superfine (Good Staple) C.P.	4.08
Oomra Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.44
Oomra Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	4.59
Oomra Choice (No. 1 Staple)	4.74
Bengal Good	3.27
Bengal Fully Good	3.37
Bengal Fine	3.47
Scinde Fully Good	3.37
Scinde Fine	3.47
Scinde Superfine	3.57

LONDON METALS.
London, May 31.

Copper Braziers	39
Yellow Metal	33-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	11-3/4
Corrugat Sheets 24 Gauge	9-3/8
Tin English Ingot	121-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND.
New York, May 31.

Demand Bills	3.69

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, May 31.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot	6-1/2

Bombay Cotton

HEAVY SELLING

Bombay, June 1.

In sympathy with a heavy decline in New York futures, the local market opened weak at Rs. 156/8 for Broach J./A. delivery. There was steady short covering by professional operators and with some Japanese buying prices improved to Rs. 158/. At this level the demand was satisfied and prices again ruled easy on scattered long liquidation.

Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 14 points and ater on it was reported 19 points. There were various rumours about failurers in Liverpool market which induced heavy selling and prices collapsed to Rs. 152/. The market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	153
Bengal July	129

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.
Bombay, June 1.

After receipt of Liverpool opening cables, the local forward market ruled easy on heavy selling against option business and Broach J./A. declined to Rs. 154/8.

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, June 1.

The local Silver market ruled dull with scattered selling. Jeth delivery opened at Rs. 56/2 and declined to Rs. 55/14. The general feeling is bearish and there is less inclination to buy. Shanghai T. T. on London opened at 1.7-15/16 and closed firm at 1.8-1/8. There is little business in gold.—

Bar Silver Ready	55	12	0
Jeth Delivery	15	14	0
Ashad Delivery	56	2	0
Bar Gold Ready	28	0	0

LONDON SILVER.
London, May 31.

Silver.—Market is closed.

Spot	16-15/16
Forward	16-15/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, May 31.

Gold bar fine per oz	£5:12:5.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, May 31.

	£
Charter Band of I. A. & C.	11
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg.	99
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	100-1/4
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	88-1/4
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	44-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	58
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	68
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	90-3/4
Consols 2½ p.c.	6313/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	101-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	100-3/8

£

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, May 31.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton,—No offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton,—Sellers May/June £11:5:0.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Continent,—Sellers May/June £10:15:0.

LINSEED.
London, May 31.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton,—Sellers May/June £9:5:0.

Linseed La Plata, C.I.F. Hull ton—Sellers May/June £7:13:9.

Linseed, Bombay (London),—Sellers May/June £10:16:3.

LINSEED OIL.
London, May 31.

Linseed Oil naked, London Cwt.—Sellers June/Aug. 13/2-1/2.

Linseed Oil naked, London Cwt.—Sellers Sept./Dec. 14.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, May 31.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 1-13/16

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, May 31.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb., Cargoes,—Sellers May/June 26/9.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb., Cargoes,—Sellers May/June 27/3.

Wheat, South Australian Parcels,—Sellers May/June 27/9.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels,—Liverpool quoted June/July 28.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, May 31.

Interest Day to Day Loans	3/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	1 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 Months	1-25/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 Months	1-29/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 Months	2-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 Months	3-1/4 p.c.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 1.

B. C. Rate T. T. 1/5 27/32
B. C. Rate D. D. 1/5 27/32

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 June
Banks Selling D. D. 1/5 7/8
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 July
Banks Buying T. T. 1/5 15/16
Banks Buying D. D. 1/5 31/32
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 1/16 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 1/32 15th June.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 15th July.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T T 367
Banks Selling T T 366
Banks Buying T. T. 361.

PARIS
Banks Selling D. D. 693
Banks Buying D. D. 708

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 67 1/2

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 118
Banks Buying 60 days 113

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 86 5/8

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 113 1/2

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D. D. 156

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 67 7/8

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.69 31st ulto.
Shanghai/London 107 15/16 1st. inst.
Japan/London 1/8 13/16 31st ulto.
London/Paris 93.45 31st ulto.
London/Belgium 26.50 31st ulto.
London/Switzerland 18.75 31st ulto.
London/Italy 81.85 31st ulto.
London/Berlin 15.64 31st ulto.
London/Holland 9.10 31st ulto.
London/Stockholm 19.45 31st ulto.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Easy.

Gold £5/12/6 30th ulto. £5/12/6 31st ulto.

Silver London Ready 16 13/16 30th ulto 16 15/16 31st ulto.

Silver London Forward 16 7/8 30th ulto. 16 15/16 31st ulto.

Silver New York Ready Closed 28 1/5 31st ulto.

London Discounts 3 Mos 1 1/16 per cent 30th ulto. 1 1/16 per cent. 31st ulto.

London Discounts 6 Mos 1 3/8 30th ulto per cent 1 5/16 per cent 31st ulto.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 2½ per cent.

Money:—Call 3 per cent.
3 Months 3 per cent. 6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 1.

	Rs.
3-1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes	62/11
4 p.c. 1931/36 Con.	93-6
4 p.c. 1934/37 Loan	92-6
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	71
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	97-10
4-1/2 p.c. 1955/47 Loan	94-12
5 p.c. 1929/47 Loan	94-12.
5 p.c. 1939/44 Loan	95-2
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	97-12
6 p.c. 1933-36 Bonds	100-10
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T. Bonds	102-6

TAX-FREES.

	Rs.
5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	100-14
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	100-8
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds	100-11
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 B.D.L.	104-12

CORPORATION LOANS:
TAXABLES.

	Rs.
4 p.c. B.P.T. 1974	57
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	66
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	61
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	99-0
6 p.c. K.P.T. 1956	99-0
6-1/2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	101

STATE LOANS.

	Rs.
5-1/2 p.c. 1933 Mysore	102-0
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	99-0

Tone.—3½ per cent opened today at Rs. 63/ but gradually declined on liquidation. Undertone is quiet.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, May 31.

T.T. London on Berlin	15.64-1/2
T.T. London on Amsterdam	9.10-1/4
T.T. London on Brussels	26.33
T.T. London on Madrid	44.78
T.T. London on Milan	71.87
T.T. London on Berne	18.84
T.T. London on Paris	93.46
T.T. London on Prague	124.25
T.T. London on New York Closing Rate	3.69-1/8

LINSEED & WHEAT.
Bombay, June 1.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Linseed Sept.	5	13	9
Wheat Sept.	4	5	9

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, May 31.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F. Calcutta,—
May/June per cwt. 7/9
C. & F. Bombay:—
May/June per cwt. 7/9-1/2
C. & F. Karachi:—
May/June per cwt. 7/9-1/2

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Mill Shares Easy On Weakness Of Cotton

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES QUIET

Bombay, June 1.

Heavy decline in the prices of raw cotton had a depressing effect on mill shares to-day. Indian mills are losing heavily on their stocks of manufactured cotton goods and their stocks of raw cotton and purchases of foreign cotton. The outlook of the textile industry at the moment is unsatisfactory and unless the situation improves materially, there is no likelihood of any demand for mill shares.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 620, declined to Rs. 618.12 and closed at Rs. 621-4., Fazuls touched Rs. 276.4 and closed at Rs. 278.2. Centuries declined to Rs. 185-10 and finished at Rs. 187.8. Pearls were steady at Rs. 152.8. Bombay Burmas went down to Rs. 303-12 and closed at Rs. 306.14. Tata Steel ordys. started at Rs. 21-12 improved to Rs. 22.4 and closed at Rs. 22. Cement shares were a shade lower. Katnis came to business at Rs. 150.10 and Trams in the absence of buying support were lower at Rs. 116-4. Andhras declined to Rs. 842.8 and Tata Powers touched Rs. 512-8, but closed at Rs. 516-4. Imperials fully paids found sellers at Rs. 1,017.8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, June 1.

Bombay Dyeing 620; 19; 22; 21
Century 188; 85; 87
Colaba 55-10
Crescent 46
Fazul 277; 78; 77
Indore 321; 22
Madhowji N. 10
Nagpur 232; 31; 32
New Great 110; 8
Pearl 152; 51; 52
Simplex 18.2
Swadeshi 183; 82; 85
Burma 303; 2; 6
Hydro 122
Tram 117; 16
Deff. 243
Ord. 21-8; 22; 21-14; 22.2
Bundi 14
Indian 172; 75
Katni Ord. 150-10
Alcock 95-10

MILLS.
Bombay, June 1.

100 Ahm. Advance 283-12
Apollo 2.
10 Bombay Cotton P. 1-11-0
600 Bombay Cotton 50-0.
250 Bombay Dyeing 621/4.
250 Bradbury P. 127-8.
250 Bradbury 135.
100 Central 189/12.
100 Central India 232/8.
100 Central India 233/12
100 Colaba 58/2
100 Cooria 115
100 Crescent 46-4
250 Currim. 50-0
250 Dabid 80.
250 Dawn 475 xd.
200 Ed. Sassoon 25.
1 E. D. Sassoon D-0-3-9.
100 Elphinstone P. 20-12
100 Elphinstone 3-0-0.
250 Fazulbhoy 278/2.
100 Finlay 82-8.
1000 Framji Petit 150.
100 Gokak 100
1000 Hindustan 1350
100 Indore Malwa 322.
250 Jamshed 4-0.
50 Kastoorchand 6-12
100 Khatau 80
100 Kohinoor 110-10
250 Laxmi 860-OXD
100 Madhowji 10-0
250 Madras United 200
1000 Maneckji Petit 700
100 Meyer Sassoon 15.
1000 Morarji 412-8.
50 Mysore 103-12
200 New Great 108/2.
200 New Great P. 111-4
100 New City 63-12
250 Pabani 82-8
250 Pearl 152/8.
100 Phoenix 263-12
10 Premier 1-0
100 Shapurji 5-0.
1000 Sholapur 1677-8
250 Simplex 18-2.
100 Swan 56-8
100 Swadeshi 185
25 Tata P. 15
25 Tata 16
600 Vishnu P. 512-8.
500 Vishnu 1325-OXD
1000 Western 722-8.

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda 68/4.
50-25 Central 14-12
£10-5 Eastern 57-8
600 Imperial 1017/8.
500-125 Imperial Contr. 248/12.
100-50 India 35/12.
5 Union 3/5

CEMENT.

10 Bundi 14.
70 Gwalior 52
250 Indian 175.
100 Katni 1st P. 103-4
100 Katni 2nd P. 106
40 Katni Def. 537/8.
100 Katni 150/10.
10 Punjab P. 8/14.
10 Punjab 7/10
100 Shahabad 210

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P. 7-3.
10 Jupiter 6/12
15 New India 17-10
200 Oriental 1685
10 Vulcan 5-3

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad 115.0
1000 Andhra Val P. 983-12
1000 Andhra Val. 847/8.
50 Bom. Tram. 116/4.
50 Bom. Tram. 117/8
100 Tata Hydro P. 104-6
100 Tata Hydro 122/8.
1000 Tata Power P 1132/8
1000 Tata Power 516/8.

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij 620.
100 Amritsar Patti 90-8
100 Central Provin. 67-12
100 Dho: Barramati 74-8
100 Guzrat 46-0
100 Mandra Bhon 54
500 Tapti Valley 578/12.

MINING.

10 Central India 1-8-0
10 Shivrajpur 11-14
150 Tata Steel 1 P. 117/8.
100 Tata Steel 2 P 40
30 Tata Steel D 243/12
75 Tata Steel 22.

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock 95/10.
250 Bom. Steam 203-12.
250 Bom Steam 205
250 Bom. Telephone 51-4
8s. Brit. B. Petrol 2-8
125 Bom. Burma Old 306/14.
50 Bom. Burma New 102-8
100 Ind. Bleaching 127-8
15 Scindia 6-15-6
3½ p.c. Govt Paper 62/11
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free 100-14.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, June 1.

June	113.40
September	118.20
December	119.10

ROOM RATE
Bombay, June 1.

Bengal 133 July
Broach 157 Ja.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, June 1.

	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G. Bengal U. P.	143	139	135	131
M. G. Rajputana	143	139	135	131
M. G. Punjab	141	137	133	129
M. G. Oomra No. 3	140	145	141	..
M. G. Oomra No 1	160	156	152	..
M. G. Oomra No. 2	154	150	146	..
M. G. Broach No. 2	162	159	155	151
M. G. Punjab-American	172	169	165	161
M. G. Surat	214	211	207	203

SPOT RATE

Bengal	143	139	135	131
Punjab	141	137	133	129
Rajputana	143	139	135	131
Broach	162	159	155	151
P. A.	172	169	165	161
K. V.	162	159	155	151
Dholera	160	157	153	140
Kalajin	161	158	154	150
Kalajin	161	158	154	150
Surat	214	211	207	203
Rajpipla	209	206	202	198
Rajpipla	209	206	202	198
Navsari	219	216	212	208
Umra No. 3	153	149	145	141
C. P. No. 1	164	160	156	152
C. P. No. 2	158	154	150	146

READY COTTON SALES
Bombay, June 1.

85 G. G. Kesha & Co. Amraoti 145
58 G. G. Kesha & Co. Shenabad 143
587 G. G. Kesha & Co. Arvi 148½
300 G. G. Kesha & Co. Dhamangaon 147½
100 Colaba Land Mill Anjaon 149½
100 Colaba Land Mill Dabhci 2 on
300 P. R. Vakharia Miyagaon 158
100 Tata & Co. Palej 159
400 Dawn Mill Kapadvanj 168 3/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, June 1.

Bengal Superfine	140
Bengal Fine	135
Benga F.G.	130
Sindh-Punjab Fine	135
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	130
Wardha-Hingt Fine	155
Yeotmal Fine	150
Arvi Fine	150
Ellichpur Fine	148
Amraoti Fine	145
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	145
Mulkapur Fine	145
Khandesh Fine	143
Muthia F.G.	140
Jalna/Sailu F.G.	143
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	143
Ujjain/Maujaulpur F.G.	145
Broach F.G.	160
Punjab/American	175
Punjab/American mix	160
Cambodia	210
Miraj/Sangli	175
Compta Good	190
Jini	235
Bu	245
Ka	255

BUSINESS AT BOMBAY SUB-P. Os.

Curtailed By One Hour

A postal notice states:—"With immediate effect and until the Curfew Order is in force, the hours of posting and business at the various town sub-post offices and the Bombay G.P.O. have been curtailed by one hour.

The registration and parcel booking counters at the Bombay General Post Office will be open for public transactions between 7-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. and with late fee upto 4-45 p.m. for registered letters only.

The latest hour of posting unregistered correspondence at the Bombay G.P.O. will be 5-30 p.m. and with late fee upto 7 p.m. The street letter boxes in the Fort area will also be cleared one hour earlier for the principal mails.

The posting at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay General Post Office before the above mentioned hours."

INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL

Bombay Protest On Monday

The General Secretary of the I.M.C. Bill Committee, writes:—"A general meeting of the members of the medical profession of Bombay will be held on Monday (6th inst.) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Blavatsky Lodge French Bridge, Chowpatty, for condemning the Indian Medical Council Bill as introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly, as the Bill is absolutely unacceptable to the profession whose unanimous demands for its amendment have been flouted, and for appealing to the members of the Indian Legislative Assembly and of the Council of State to reject the Bill."

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 1.
Since 1st September
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	438	108,903
Central India	43	114,867
Barsi and Nagar		75,731
Hyderabad-Gadvani		31,067
Berar	723	222,873
Central Provinces	141	70,894
Total Comras	1,395	615,135
Dholera	250	191,016
N.-W. Provinces		28,801
Rajputana		53,252
Sind-Punjab		138,250
Broach	848	241,778
Coompta & Dharwar	88	38,971
Westerns—Northerns	81	18,198
Cocoanada		7
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	691	5,605
Persian	54	2,641
American	5,605	252,350
Egyptian & African	1,434	211,189
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		318
Total	10,436	1,795,511

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 1.
1st Sept. to 26th May
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	254	106,823
Japan & China	7,657	611,167
Coast Ports		32,865
Up-country by Rail		152,267
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		17,773
Total	7,911	920,916

PRODUCE RECEIPTS
Bombay, April 1.

	Bales
Khandesh	438
Central India	43
Berar	723
Central Provinces	141
Dhollera	250
Broach	343
Compta-Dharwar	83
Westerns-Northerns	77
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	691
Persians	54
Americans	5,605
Egyptians	584
East Africans	850
	Cwts.
Wheat	9,308
Linseed	2,337
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	50
Poppyseed	35
Groundnuts	1,950
Castorseed	1,070
Rice	6,713
Myrabollams	1,699
Castorseed	1,079
Gram	57
Joowar	761
Barley	274
Bajree	320
	Tons
Coal	2,517

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS

EX. GODOWN BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 400 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22 per case.

Filtered Til Seed Oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 19/8.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 75 per ton.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. A. 1851

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
Is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1932

JAILED FOR CARRYING KNIVES

"OPEN & DELIBERATE DEFIANCE" OF POLICE CHIEF'S ORDER

BOMBAY, Wednesday,

A number of persons arrested for breaches of the Police Commissioner's order, now in force in Bombay, prohibiting people from carrying lethal weapons, were tried by Mr. Oscar Brown, Additional Presidency Magistrate Mazagon Court to-day.

In all the cases the magistrate disbelieved the defence plea that the knives were carried by the arrested persons for some lawful purpose or that they were not aware of the order, and convicted the accused.

SURPRISING

In the course of one of these cases the Magistrate sounded a stern warning to the public against such breaches of the order.

He remarked that the order was now fairly known in the city and it was surprising that still persons were found committing flagrant breaches of it.

The plea that persons carrying such weapons were not aware of the order could not be accepted. It must be strictly enforced and he felt it is necessary to impose heavier fines and also award imprisonment.

DOUBLING FINES.

In cases of this nature coming up before the court to-morrow (Thursday) the Court would double the amount of fine and award one month's imprisonment.

The matter was one vitally related to the peace of the city and open and deliberate defiance of the order would not be tolerated.

COMMUNAL FURY

How Ban Is Justified

Ibrahim Haji Mohamed, a Muslim arrested yesterday while carrying a knife, was tried and fined Rs. 40 by Mr. Oscar Brown, at the Mazagaon Police Court. While convicting the accused the Magistrate administered a stern warning to the public against the breach of the Police Commissioner's order and observed that in similar cases from to-morrow he would double the amount of fine and also award one month's imprisonment for such offences.

Alluding to a remark of the defence counsel in the case the Magistrate said that he knew half the people who took part in the present disturbances were not perhaps professional murderers. They might have even, a clean previous record. But the fact was that at present communal feelings were running so high that even ordinarily well behaved persons were excited and in the fury they committed wanton acts of cruelty. The state of their minds was childish and it was necessary to remove such weapons from them and to keep them away from flying at each other's throats. The order of the Police Commissioner therefore must be severely enforced and any open and deliberate breach of that order must be severely dealt with.

YOUNG PATHAN.

Khushal a young Pathan watchman employed by Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalljl at his office at Samuel Street, was arrested this morning near the office and on a search of his person a small knife was found.

The defence pleader, Mr. Nabiullah, submitted that there were two watchmen employed by Mr. Huseinbhoy, one of whom guarded one part of the office inside the lane and the other guarded the main entrance. Both of them were apprehended this morning and on a search of their person a knife was found on the person of the accused. Nothing was found on the other watchman and so he was let off. Mr. Nabiullah submitted that the accused was a raw Pathan youth and was in the employ of Mr. Husseinbhoy Lallji. Mr. Husseinbhoy's son, Mr. Abbas, was present in court to corroborate the fact.

Magistrate: He may be here to pay the fine.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 40 or in default one week's jail.

Akbardin Habiblal, a Pathan, employed as a watchman at the Mahaluxmi Race Course, who was arrested by Sergeant Adams this morning at Jacob Circle, was then tried for the same offence. He was found carrying two knives one small and another as big as a dagger in addition to a lathi.

The Magistrate while remarking that the Pathans generally were a very upright, honest and truthful people, refused to pass a lenient sentence in view of the abnormal times and sentenced the accused to one month's hard labour and a fine of Rs. 50 or one week's further jail.

MILLHAND'S TOOL.

Abdul Gani Abdul Rehman, a worker in the Indian Mills, situated at Ripon Road, was arrested near Two Tanks while returning from the mill. He was also carrying a knife with him.

The defence plea was that the mill workers require such knives for cutting yarn etc. while on work. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 40 or in default one week's jail.

HAWKING KNIVES

Discovery In A Hand-cart

The implications of the Police Commissioner's order banning the carrying of lethal weapons were discussed to-day in the Court of the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, when Adam Hassam, a hawker, was charged with violating the above order. He was arrested yesterday evening at Brace Street.

Mr. Sargon, who appeared for the accused, stated that the accused could not be charged with violating the Commissioner's order as he was not carrying knives on his person. The accused was a hawker, and the knives were recovered by the police not from his (accused's) person, but from his hand cart.

Sub-Inspector Rane, of the Palton Road police station, displayed before the Court thirty knives of various descriptions and size recovered from the accused's handcart. Some of them were huge knives, with a big, sharp blade each. The mechanism of some of the exhibits was very intricate, but they could be wielded easily, and with deadly effect too.

Mr. Sargon remarked that the accused was not carrying these knives, but taking it in a handcart for sale.

Magistrate: Intention is immaterial. Carrying knives and other weapons is definitely against the Commissioner's order.

A GOODLY BUNCH.

Inspector Gardiner, giving evidence, stated that Mr. Butler, Deputy Commissioner, received information yesterday that knives and other weapons were being hawked about in the streets. Witness was sent to make inquiries, and he arrested the accused at Bruce Street. A large collection of knives was recovered from the accused's handcart. The knives were displayed on the top of the cart.

The Magistrate observed that the knives produced in court were dangerous weapons, and these should not be allowed to be taken by hawkers who go about from place to place in these days. He thought that it was a clear case of breach of the Commissioner's order, and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50. The knives were ordered to be confiscated.

STORY OF BLOOD-STAINED CLOTHS

Aftermath Of Bombay Riots

Bombay, Wednesday.

A number of persons arrested in the course of the last few days in connection with rioting and looting, were produced before Mr. Oscar Brown, at the Mazagaon Police Court, to-day and ordered to be remanded to custody.

"Khuda," a Mahomedan, was arrested last night near Pydhoni. The clothes of the arrested man had blood stains on them. A police constable questioned the man, who was found loitering as to how he had got the stains on his clothes. He failed to give a satisfactory explanation and was put under arrest. The magistrate ordered that accused to be remanded to custody till June 13.

Yousuff Khanji and Ali Mohamed, two other Muslims, were arrested for breach of the curfew order on May 28. They were remanded to custody for a week.

Ramavtar Prayag and five other Hindus, who were arrested yesterday at 7 p.m. were also remanded till June 13. The police arrested these persons on the suspicion that they were connected with the rioting and looting and were engaged in disposing off looted property.

Mahomed Hussein and eight others, also arrested yesterday for similar reasons, were remanded to custody for th same period.

MANGO-SELLER.

A Hindu arrested yesterday near C.P. Tank for carrying a stick was fined Rs. 20 or in default given one week's jail.

Atmaram Mahadev, a mango-seller, was arrested by Sergeant Finan at Kika Street near Bhuleshwar and was found carrying a small knife with him. The defence plea was that he required the knife while making purchases of mangoes at Crawford market.

The magistrate disbelieved the story and fined the accused Rs. 30 or ordered him to undergo one week's imprisonment in default.

KICKING A FALLEN MAN

What Police Officer Saw

Mohamed Ishaq, a young Muslim, was arrested on May 15 at the corner of Bhendi Bazaar by Inspector Shirazi of the Dongri police. Inspector Shirazi in evidence stated that on the day in question at about 5 p.m. a Sikh was passing along Sandhurst Road on a cycle. A Pathan coming out of the by-lane dealt a blow to the Sikh who fell down on the ground. The witness and some constables rushed to the help of the Sikh victim but before the police could get at the man the accused got at him and treated the fallen man with fists and kicks. The police arrested the accused.

The police had charged the man with disorderly behaviour but the magistrate changed it to one of assault and causing hurt.

Mr. M. T. Kadarbhoy, appearing on behalf of the accused applied for bail and the magistrate ordered him to be released on bail bond of Rs. 250 and a cash security of a like amount.

THE CITY QUIET

No Fatal Assaults On Wednesday

One more day passed off without any untoward incident if-day. Although there was no stabbing or fatal assault anywhere in the city the people in many areas are still panic-stricken and refuse to open their shops or travel by tram cars. Many say they will wait for a couple of days more.

The city therefore more or less wears a deserted appearance.

At Kamatipura and Madanpura there was some excitement on account of the rumour that some "mavalis" were trying to set fire to a mosque. The police on enquiry found a sack cloth burning near a mosque. Besides this, there was nothing to extinguish.

The rumour, however, spread like wild fire and the Muslim operatives of Bradbury Mill, Hindustan Mill and Indian Manufacturing Company withdrew from the mills. Police and military however kept a strict "bandobust" to prevent any act of riot.

MANGO SELLER.

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The magistrate disbelieved the story and fined the accused Rs. 30 or ordered him to undergo one week's imprisonment in default.

CAUGHT LOOTING

Three Hindus Convicted

Three Hindus arrested by the police in connection with the riots were remanded to custody by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

One of them was arrested while coming out of a shop with lotted property. The other two, according to the police, were arrested while they were in the act of looting.

Mills Closed

Four mills in the Jacob Circle and Madanpura area remained closed to-day. The workers of the Hindusthan, Bradbury and Madhavji Dharamsi Mills did not turn up for work after recess.

The Indian Manufacturing Mills remained closed since this morning as the operatives did not present themselves for work.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

175 Arrests In May

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

About 175 persons were arrested in the city in May in connection with the Congress movement. Fifty of them were arrested for Wadala raid and propaganda, while 43 arrested on Gandhi Day for picketing post offices. About ten arrests were made under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

PICKETS JAILED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Four persons who were arrested yesterday in front of Whiteaways were sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on a charge of dissuading customers from going into the shop.

Another person was given six months' rigorous imprisonment for picketing. Ahmed Esali and Company.

MINERS GRUMBLE

Hours And Wages Bill Not Satisfactory

LONDON, May 31.

A meeting of the National Delegates' Conference of the miners' leaders in London has unanimously resolved that the Mines Bill is unjust and inequitable and has instructed its executive to try and persuade Mr. Runciman to agree to an eleventh-hour amendment to meet some of the demands of the miners and strengthen the national wages machinery.

The Conference has adjourned till to-morrow when it will be faced with the alternatives of accepting the Government's legislation or a national stoppage.—Reuter's Special.

R. T. C. OFFER

LONDON, June 1.

The woes of the mining industry are slightly tempered by the hopes of later improvement on account of developments to-day. During the second reading of the Mines Bill in the House of Commons, the Secretary for Mines, Mr Foot, dealing with the difficulty of ratifying the Geneva hours convention, asserted that one country which he did not name, refused to ratify until all others had ratified and then required one or two years of grace. Nevertheless there were recent indications that that country had modified its standpoint and there were hopes of other countries coming into line.

He promised every Government assistance in facilitating the round table conference if all sections of the British mining industry agreed to meet.—Reuter.

LAW OF THE CONSTITUTION

Premier Lang Looses

LONDON, May 31.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to-day dismissed an appeal by Mr. John Thomas Lang as Premier and members of the New South Wales Parliament against the decision of the High Court of Australia. That country by a majority affirmed the New South Wales Supreme Court's decree that a bill to abolish the New South Wales Legislative Council or alter its constitution could not be submitted to the Governor for Royal assent until a referendum of the electors had been taken.

Respondents to the appeal were two members of the Legislative Council.—B.O.W.

EX-PREMIER LANG LOSES SUIT

Privy Council Affirms Supreme Court Verdict

LONDON, June 1.

Ex-Premier Lang of New South Wales (Australia) has lot his appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council concerning the abolition of the Legislative Council of New South Wales Parliament. The Committee, which was presided over by the Lord Chancellor and consisted of four other Lords, affirmed New South Wales Supreme Court's decree that a Bill to abolish the Council or alter the Constitution could not be submitted to the Governor for Royal Assent until a referendum was taken.—Reuter.

HOOVER BREAKS TRADITION

Senate Told To Pass Sales Tax

WASHINGTON, May 31.

Breaking all precedents, President Hoover addressed the Senate after a very short notice and in low, solemn tones, asked for the adoption of the sales tax to bridge the gap of 285,000,000 dollars between the estimated expenditure and revenue. The President drew attention to the doubts which are beginning to arise, particularly abroad, regarding the Government's ability to do its duty and pointed out that the American gold reserves had been markedly reduced in recent weeks and the dollar stood at a discount abroad. "This must be stopped. The situation demands further sacrifices."—Recter.

CAPITAL SHIPS

LONDON, May 31.

The Naval Commission on the Disarmament Conference to-day accepted the British proposal to extend the age limit of capital ships in future from twenty to twenty-six years. The life of aircraft-carriers was fixed at twenty years and of sub-marines at thirteen years.—B.O.W.

CURE FOR LOW PRICES

Powers To Explore Causes At World Conference

Causes of the trade depression will be explored and investigated by the European Powers and the United States at a conference at Lausanne, and attempts will be made to achieve an agreement on commodity prices.

The United States Government have promised their co-operation towards this end.

It is not clear whether the problem of monetary standards also will be discussed.

GERMAN CRISIS.

This conference will follow the Lausanne Conference on reparations which, it is now learnt, will not be postponed on account of the political crisis in Germany, where according to the latest cables the position is reassuring, President Hindenburg having requested a Centrist leader to form a "Concentration" Cabinet.

LONDON, May 31.

Rumours that the German political situation might cause a postponement of the Lausanne Conference are dismissed by well-informed circles in London as absurd, in view of the near ending of the moratorium year. Nor can evidence be found supporting the suggestion that Mr. MacDonald desires to bring about a great widening of the scope of the Conference in order to restore world trade. No such widening is needed, for it has been intended that after dealing with reparations, the conference should examine the causes of the trade depression.

Many observers point out the connection between the MacDonald's trans-Atlantic conversation from Lossiemouth and the recent statement of the Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons, that Government would welcome an international conference on all commodity prices. Mr. Mellon, the United States Ambassador, is reported to have had official conversations in London recently in this connection but so far there is no confirmation that an international monetary conference is definitely proposed.

U.S. REPRESENTATION.

Meanwhile, a cable from Washington declares that though there can be no hope of the United States attending the Lausanne Conference proper, she will probably be represented at a subsequent conference there if the conference is able to reach an agreement on reparations and thereby clear the field for general co-operation with Germany and her allies on the one hand and with Great Britain, France and Italy on the other in definite constructive work.

Many smaller countries, it is pointed out, must have loans to stabilise their currencies and also many tariff regulations must be modified before commerce can flow along normal channels.—

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

United States Willing To Attend

WASHINGTON, June 1.

The United States Government have favourably responded to the inquiry of, Great Britain whether the United States would participate in an international economic conference to consider stabilisation of commodity prices.

The State Department, in a statement, says that Government have replied through Mr. Mellon that it feels that the early convocation of an international economic conference might be of real value, adding that they understand that the British Government are also approaching France, Italy and other Powers on the same subject.—I

PREMIER'S HEALTH

LONDON, May 31.

Considerable improvement in the health of the Prime Minister is reported from Lossiemouth, where he is convalescing. The condition of his eye upon which an operation was recently conducted is said to be most satisfactory. The Prime Minister is maintaing close touch with Downing Street. The date of his return from Lossiemouth has not yet been fixed. It is anticipated that he will be in London a few days before the date fixed for the opening of the Lausanne Conference at which he will lead the British delegatio.—B.O.W.

DEBT SUSPENSION AGREEMENTS

Captain Eden, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying in he House of Commons to questions, said that he understood that all other Governments concerned had agreed in principle to sign the agreements rgarding the amounts suspended under the Hoover Plan with the United States Government and that discussions were now proceeding. In the cases of Germany, Greece and Finland they had already been signed.—B.O.W.

BRITISH MARKETS

Brtish Government securities after early hesitation gained further ground. German loans regained part of yesterday's loss. Czechoslovakians continued to recover. Otherwise most prices were decidedly weaker again.

In the metal market copper again slumped under heavy liquidation and tin declined early but finally there was large business. Prices finished about £5 over yesterday on reports that the Bolivian Government had agreed to the recent restriction scheme.—

"CONCENTRATION" CABINET

BERLIN, June 1.

President Hindenburg has charged von Papen of the Right Wing of the Centre Party to form a "Concentration" Cabinet.—

FIRE-PROOF SHIPS?

Liner Disaster Moral

LONDON, May 31.

The recent disastrous fire on a foreign passenger liner has raised afresh questions as to the use of combustible material in ship construction. The international convention for the safety of life at sea of 1929 provides for fitting fires resisting bulkheads, for the establishment of fire patrol and alarm systems and for the carriage of fire-fighting appliances on passenger steamships, but it does not provide that the materials used in ship construction and fittings generally should be fire-resisting. At present the question of limiting the use of combustible material in the construction and fitting of passenger vessels is engaging the attention of the Board of Trade in consultation with the shipping industry and Mr. Runciman, President of the Board, stated in the House of Commons to-day that when these investigations were completed, the desirability of initiating international action would be considered.—B.O.W.

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